Haunting Lure of Irish Folk Tales Heard Again at Fairs

Free State's Wheat Sowing Recovers Sharply by Subsidy

Area Doubled in 1933 From Lowest Mark on File in 1932—Oats Still Favorite Grain Crop, While Potato Holds Own Among Roots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The area under wheat in the Irish Free State has shown a remarkable recovery, according to statistics published here by the Department of Industry and Commerce.

In 1932 the wheat acreage was the smallest on record. It more than doubled in the next year, as a result of the subsidy offered by the Government to wheat growers. Whereas there were only about 21,000 acres under wheat in 1932, the figure for 1933 was 50,000.

The volume published recently deals only with the years 1927-1933, but it is known that there was a further big rise in 1934.

The total area under tillage for all crops in 1927 was the lowest ever recorded up to that date. The two following years showed a slight recovery, after which there was a further continuous fall for the next three years. In 1933 the area under grain increased, but the root and green crop acreage, including flax, showed a further decrease. The figure in 1933 was 641,374, compared with 690,729 in 1927. The 1933 figure is the lowest ever recorded.

Oats is shown by its volume to be the favorite grain crop of the Irish Free State. The oats acreage rose from 632,000 acres in 1932 to 635,000 acres in the following year, and the barley acreage from 103,000 to 117,000. About three quarters of the total grain acreage is under oats.

Potatoes are the favorite root crop, with turnips second, but a long way behind. On farms of one to thirty acres, the proportion of plowed land under potatoes is roughly three times as great as in farms of over 200 acres. On the latter about twice as much of the plowed land is under barley and turnips as on the smaller farms. There is also a larger proportion of oats and mangels on the larger holdings.

On farms of all sizes, oats are the most popular crop, with potatoes second. In 1933 wheat still came last in order of popularity of the main crops.

Livestock of all kinds, except pigs, were more numerous in 1933 than in 1927. Cattle, however, were the only livestock to show an increase (3 per cent) in 1933 as compared with 1932. Pigs had decreased by no less than 21 per cent in 1933 compared with 1927.

The total cattle recorded in June, 1933, were 4,136,591, an increase of 111,511 compared with the previous year and of 89,578 compared with 1927.

The number of cattle works out at about four for every three human beings in the country.

Upper: © Irish Tourist Association. Lower: Courtesy Royal Dublin Society

At the Dublin Spring Show

Upper—Judging Cattle at a Previous Show. Lower—Artist's Conception of the New Hall of Industries

Bards Saved From Limbo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A collection of Irish folklore stories which was begun some years ago through the generosity of the Rockefeller Institute has now received a promise of a government grant of £3250 a year for five years, and it is believed that facts of world-wide importance to the study of social conditions in past centuries will be brought to light as a result. A representative committee has been appointed to superintend the collection and publishing of the material.

In the past, many people have dismissed folk stories as mere imaginative word pictures of no importance except as a storehouse of bedtime tales for children. Today, however, it is being realized more and more that the folk story often tells another story besides the adventures of fairies, leprechauns and other mythical beings. Unconsciously, it reflects the way people lived in the far-off times before books and newspapers made people neglect their memories.

Ancient Tales

In parts of Ireland the folk storyteller is still a strong rival to the printed word in popular favor. Most of his favorite stories have come down practically unaltered from the distant past. They deal very often with actual incidents in the lives of the ancestors of those who are listening. From them can be learned of the struggles between the native Irish and the Danish or Anglo-Norman invaders who have so often fought for the soil of Ireland during the last 1000 years.

Some of the stories go back further still to pre-Christian times. Some of them are variants of themes found not only in Europe but in Asia, Africa and America. But most are of native origin. No one knows yet how many there are. About 50,000 quarto pages of material have already been collected. Judging by the experience of the two little Baltic states of Estonia and Latvia, each of which has gathered 500,000 pages, Ireland is only on the fringe of its folklore discoveries. A competent authority estimates that there are some 100,000 tales and anecdotes, all worthy of being recorded.

Collectors of Stories

Now that the five-year government grant has been secured, full-time collectors of stories are to travel around the Free State searching for suitable material. They will each be armed with a dictaphone. Irish storytellers, even though unable to read or write, show not the least embarrassment at being asked to record their tales into one of these machines.

Some of the storytellers have a repertoire of as many as 200 tales. The majority of them come from the western districts where most of the Irish speakers live. They are found in the small towns, villages and isolated cabins in the mountains.

The collector's job is sometimes an arduous one. But there is much romance in it. For instance, in his journeyings around the Gaeltacht, one Irish-speaking district in the west, Mr. J. H. Delargy, Honorary Director of the Irish Folklore Association, heard of an aged storyteller who lived alone with his sheepdog in a far-away cabin. Mr. Delargy took his motorcar up a rough mountain track, then his guide led him and his companion across the wild uninhabited bog for half an hour. There was no path and they stumbled and fell not once nor twice before they reached the cabin.

When they arrived, they took down some 80 or 90 tales at "Blind Murphy's" dictation—the going was much too rough for them to have brought the dictaphone. Night had fallen before they had finished, so their host insisted on showing them the way back to their car. Their last glimpse of him showed the blind storyteller confidently turning to walk home to his isolated cabin—the only habitation within miles.

Irish Bogs Dated By Archaeologists In Stone-Age Quest

Gold Ornaments Imbedded in Turf Tell Stories of Ancient Erin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CUSHENDUN, N. Ire.—Search for remains of paleolithic man has been going on here recently under the direction of Mr. Hallam Movius, of Harvard. It is understood that though no traces of the oldest type of stone-age man have been discovered, there is strong evidence for the existence of mesolithic, or middle stone-age man, man in this and other parts of Ireland.

Ireland actually is unusually rich in archaeological remains. Dolmens built of great flat stone slabs in prehistoric times are numerous. In one of these excavated a little while back by Prof. Estyn Evans of Belfast in County Louth, there was found a prehistoric coppersmith's workshop.

Gold Ornaments

Copper and gold were both worked in Ireland as far back as pre-Roman times. Though the Romans never ruled in Ireland, they are believed to have carried on an extensive trade with this country. The Ireland of those days was not only a great cultural center, but its craftsmanship can claim to have been unexcelled in Europe. Many beautiful gold, bronze and other ornaments dating back to this period have been dug up out of the peat-bogs and elsewhere in recent years.

A special investigation into Irish archaeology is now in progress under the direction of the Irish National Museum and the Board of Works of the Free State. One of the latest developments in this connection is an inquiry by Professor Jessen of Copenhagen into the chronology of Irish peat bogs.

Dating the Bogs

In the bulletin of the Irish Travel Association, Mr. L. S. Gogan, Deputy Keeper of Irish Antiquities in the Irish National Museum, describes how Professor Jessen with the aid of the microscope and test tube has been able to construct a calendar of bog history.

He found, Mr. Gogan says, that by examining the pollen-content of the various layers, he was able to establish a climatic sequence for the deposits. Comparing this with facts already known, Professor Jessen claims to have been able to fix the date with considerable precision. Fresh archaeological finds are now being examined in the light of their position in the peat. It it thus hoped to be able to tell almost exactly when they got into the bog.

Among the objects which have been recovered, Mr. Gogan states, are remains of giant deer, spears, swords and axes, caldrons, gold lunulae or crescent-shaped collars, gold studs, cattle-bells, boats, timber and leather shields, wax tablets and butter kegs.

Irish Cashel Rock 'Bitten' From Hill, So Tradition Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASHEL, Irish Free State—The mythologically inclined have a theory (for which no responsibility is taken) that the Rock of Cashel, where Kings of Munster were crowned in bygone days, was bitten out of some near-by hills by a rival potentate in a fit of annoyance.

The aforesaid range accordingly rejoices in the name of the Devil's Bit Mountains. There is an appropriate-sized gap whence the mouthful is supposed to have been taken.

Be the Rock of Cashel's origin what it may, there is no doubt of the antiquity of the monuments which have been built upon it. Among them is King Cormac's Chapel dating from the early twelfth century and a great carved stone of unknown origin called the Coronation Stone of the Kings of Munster.

Abbey Theater's Reorganization Seeks Lost Glory

Gate's Performances Held Taking Lead From Home of Irish Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — The historic Abbey Theater where so many masterpieces of Anglo-Irish drama have been born is to be reorganized.

Complaints have recently been heard that the Abbey Theater is not what it used to be. The frequent visits of its best players to England and the United States have been criticized as pot in the interests of Dublin's theatrical art.

The theater's financial policy has been attacked, particularly that part of it which involves a subvention from the Government. The directors have been blamed for producing the wrong kind of play. They in turn declared that the quality of Irish dramatists has declined.

This last allegation has been vigorously denied. The success which has attended a number of productions at the Gate Theater, and on a smaller scale, at the Peacock, is brought forward as evidence to the contrary. Some hold that the Gate has definitely taken the lead from the Abbey, not only in the quality of the plays produced but in originality.

It is certain, at any rate, that the Gate is not afraid to experiment with methods which would make the orthodox producer tear his hair. Recently the Gate has also tried out a number of plays in Irish which, even if not very many people can understand them, is in keeping with the present-day drive to bring back Irish language into everyday use.

Whether the slump in the Abbey's stock is due to its own shortcoming or the excellence of its competitors, the directors have now decided on a new policy. Instead of confining itself to Irish subjects, the theater proposes to produce continental plays as well.

Ten Shillings, Say, For 140-Acre Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENNISCORTHY, Irish Free State—The sale of a mansion and estate of 140 acres for 10s. came to light during a lawsuit here in March.

The original owner tried three times to sell the property by auction, but without success. As he could not afford the "head rent" of £300 a year, he decided to get rid of the place for a nominal sum.

The purchaser, a general laborer, was subsequently summoned for unauthorized cutting down of the timber when the facts of the sale came to light.

"Hawlmark" SEEDS
Have a reputation of 99 years of unbroken success behind them. Highest quality, strong germination. For the plot holder, the cottage or the palace.
Catalogues free from
Alex. Dickson & Sons Limited
61 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN

We have every modern appliance and facility at Parkgate Depot for careful treatment and handling of Purest Full Cream.
Service Counts! Bottled Milk and Delicious Cream Ices
VISIT OUR STALL IN THE ANNEX HALL
LUCAN DAIRY
PARKGATE STREET
DUBLIN

For Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Call at
ROBT. ROBERTS & CO.'S
Cafes
44 Grafton Street
19 Suffolk Street } DUBLIN
56 Dame Street

Telephone No. 21443
Blouses, Gowns, Furs, Suits, Sportswear, Hosiery and Underwear
R. A. Lamon
32 WICKLOW STREET, DUBLIN
High-Class Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking

Try the
KELSO LAUNDRY
RATHMINES
For First Class Work
'PHONE: RATHMINES 89

NORTONS
for
China, Glass, Household Goods, etc.
Large selection. Moderate Prices.
4 Henry Street 22/23 Moore Street 24 Lr. Camden Street
DUBLIN

DEPARTMENTS
Seeds . . . Garden Tools
Hardware . . . Ironmongery
THOMAS McKENZIE & SONS, Ltd.
Pearse Street, Dublin

Visitors to Ireland
will find a complete stock of Maps, Guide Books, Souvenir Albums and Books relating to Ireland at
EASON'S
40/41 Lower O'Connell Street,
DUBLIN, IRELAND
Agents for Government Publications

MEN'S WEAR
—of Distinction
Lounge Suits . . . . from 97/6
Plus Four Suits . . . from 95/-
Sports Jackets . . . from 27/6
Flannel Trousers . . from 17/6
Smart Overcoats . . from 84/-
High-Class Tailoring at Moderate Charges
Switzers
GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL

1935 CAMERAS
Films developed and printed
BINOCULARS
12 SUFFOLK ST., DUBLIN

BREAD
Made by
JOHNSTON, MOONEY & O'BRIEN LTD.
Eat the Best
BALLSBRIDGE BAKERY AND BRANCHES.

HOLMES
Dressmaking
Ladies' and Juvenile Tailoring
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
All orders executed in our model workrooms. Fit and finish guaranteed.
New Model Gowns and Suits, Beautiful Frocks, Afternoon Dresses, Cardigans, Blouses, Jumpers, Gloves, Hosiery, Belts, Neckwear, Model Millinery, Fabrics, and Silks.
All Goods Moderately Priced
W. HOLMES & CO., 69/71 George's Street, Dublin

Telephone 44234
KIDD & CO.
Mr. Kidd is a connoisseur of foods. He has collected in his shop the widest variety of food to be found in Dublin. Not the least of the attractions of this unique establishment are the very modest prices charged. If you are tired of ordinary meals, a visit to Kidd's will repay you in pleasure.
CATALOGUE OBTAINABLE FREE
91 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET
DUBLIN

We Carry Varied Stocks of
Radio and Electrical Goods
All the best makes of receivers stocked, also electric lamps, irons, clocks, etc.
W. B. Kay
21 South King St., Dublin

Reliable Furniture
Carpets and Curtains
MILLAR & BEATTY Ltd.
13 and 14 Grafton Street
Dublin
Removals Undertaken. Furniture Stored. Carpets Shaken and Cleaned.

Weatherwear at Elverys

Ladies' lightweight Waterproof Coats from 18/6
As above, but with pleat, from 21/-
Ladies' double texture Waterproof Coats from 35/-
Ladies' Rainproof golf blouses from 21/-
Ladies' Velvet rainproof golf jackets from 37/6
Ladies' Spring tweed coats from 42/-
Ladies' Spring tweed skirts from 12/6
A lovely selection of ladies' knitted suits, jumpers, cardigans, etc., in latest designs and various shades.
ELVERYS
DUBLIN & CORK

Established 1856
Frengley Brothers Limited
WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS
5 Crow Street, Dublin

The Standard Hotel
HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN, IRELAND
A MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL
Phone Nos. 52324 and 51659
ELEVATOR NO TIPS FREE GARAGE UNLICENSED
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 8/6

Fruit Flowers Vegetables
FOR SALE
as in Season
THE GARDENS
Lyons, Newcastle-Lyons, Co. Dublin

margaret watson
17A DAWSON STREET
DUBLIN, IRELAND
Frocks Sports Wear
Coats, etc. Tailored Suits
Telephone 62220

Phoenix Laundry
The only Laundry in the Free State that can offer the Public three services.
Established Over Thirty Years
For full particulars:
Send Postcard or Phone Drumcondra 28
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN

Dublin Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
29 South Frederick Street, Dublin
Telephone Dublin 61874
Visit our Stand No. 138 in the Machinery Paddock at Ballsbridge.

Arthur H. Davis
Photographic ARTIST
Studio
30 Westmoreland Street
Dublin, Ireland
Telephone: Dublin 22014

WE invite you to see our vast range of PICTURES, SPORTING PRINTS and MIRRORS.
Pictures Framed
KEENEST PRICES
Visit Our Stand
The Victor Waddington Galleries
28 SOUTH ANNE ST., DUBLIN

Coventry
3 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN
Costumes Coats Hats Gloves Blouses
Jumpers Hosiery and Undies
PHONE 43025

Royal Hibernian Hotel
DUBLIN, IRELAND
Telegrams "Hibernia Dublin"
Telephones 44791—4 lines
Salthill Hotel
Monkstown, Co. Dublin
Telegrams "Salhotel Blackrock"
Telephone Dun Laoghaire 189

Modern Furniture
Made to Order
by
Anderson, Stanford & Ridgeway (1929) Ltd.
115 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN
'Phone 22508

Listed Stock Quotations • **Metal Issues Lead Stock Market to a Higher Price Level** • Commodity and Money Markets

Mining Issues Up Sharply In Active Market

Rails and Specialties Also in Demand—Industrials in Narrow Groove

By Forrest Price

The bulls seem to have it.

The bulls have it.

That seemed to be the almost unanimous opinion today of security traders and investors.

It was the liveliest market witnessed since February.

Total sales footed up to 1,650,000 shares.

The mining shares again did the flying trapeze act.

Because the United States Treasury boosted the price of domestic silver to 77.57 cents an ounce, the highest in 15 years, and because Secretary Morgenthau said that the Treasury would continue to buy silver until the price reached $1.29 an ounce there was a rush to buy silver stocks.

And prices of silver stocks advanced accordingly. Likewise some of the coppers with large silver contents.

There was some profit-taking which reduced gains somewhat, but the selling was not conspicuously important.

A star performer was Cerro de Pasco which rose nearly 7 points at one time. U. S. Smelting was up nearly 8 points before the market mildly reacted.

In the upswing were Federal Mining common and preferred, Howe Sound, Dome, Silver King, Park Utah, International Silver preferred and American Smelting.

Also prominent in the advance were Anaconda, Alaska Juneau, Magma, Kennecott, Noranda and Chile.

Declaration of a dividend of $2 by Greene Cananea, controlled by Anaconda, was a help to the coppers. It was the first disbursement since 1930 when 75 cents was paid.

There were other good gains by rails and specialties and some new highs were established. The industrials were dull.

Eastman Kodak rose 5½ to a new high. American Telephone also advanced to a new high by gaining 2 points.

The closing was firm near best prices.

Bond buying appeared to be of good character, and prices generally were higher, although the trend was somewhat uneven and mixed. The Government issues were less attractive apparently, and trading in them was inactive.

There was brisk selling in the Chicago grain market. Cotton closed with good net gains for the day.

Earnings reports for the first quarter of 1935 show definite improvement in business. Both gross and net earnings are gaining. And, if improvement can be made under the almost impossible governmental handicaps that have prevailed, there is no telling how extensive the betterment will be when some of the restrictions are removed.

First-quarter net earnings of 26 companies are at the highest level in five years. Everyone knows that gross business has been gaining, but it was also supposed that operating costs practically wiped out profits. The fact that 26 companies were enabled to make the best showing in net since the depression began indicates a sharp reduction in expenses by efficient managements.

Heavy Selling In Chicago Grain Market

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—Heavy selling to clear away accounts of the Rosenbaum Corporation involved in bankruptcy proceedings led to lower grain prices most of the time today.

Trade estimates were that about [illegible],000,000 bushels of various grains were liquidated for the Rosenbaum concern, aside from selling resulting indirectly. Meanwhile, weather and crop reports were generally construed as bearish and had considerable market influence at times.

Wheat closed unsettled, ½-1⅛ under yesterday's finish, May 98-98⅛, corn ⅞ off to ⅝ up, May 87¾-88, oats at ¼ decline to ½ advance, and provisions varying from 7 cents setback to an equal gain.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; metals buoyant; alcohols isolated soft spot.

Bonds: Improved; secondaries in demand.

Curb: Firm; mining issues lead.

Foreign Exchanges: Silver currencies higher.

Cotton: Higher; small notices; trade and spot house buying.

Sugar: Barely steady; commission house realizing.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; Rosenbaum liquidating sales.

Corn: Irregular; rural offerings small.

Cattle: Slow, steady to weak; top $13.60.

Hogs: Slow, 5 to 15 cents lower; top $9.20.

Foreign

London—Business was quiet on the Stock Exchange today, consisting mostly of investment buying from which industrials and home rails benefitted. Argentine rails were firmer and silver shares showed a strong tendency. Gilt-edged securities declined in early trading but improved later although transatlantic issues remained easy. The market closed firm.

Paris—Trading improved slightly on the Bourse today with international issues leading the advance. French industrials were slow and rubber and petroleum shares declined slightly. The market closed heavy.

Berlin—Prices weakened on the Boerse today due to the lack of orders and the market closed very quiet.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Net Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 25	Last Apr. 24
1⅜	⅝	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	1	1	1	1
12	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	1200	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	6½
24½	21½	1	Int Print Ink	300	23⅛	23	23	..
104	98½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	20	104	104	104	..
4⅜	2⅞	..	Int Rys Cen Am	60	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
31½	29	1½	Int Salt	100	31½	31½	31½	..
—J—								
57	49	3½	Jewel Tea	300	53¾	53¼	53¾	54
57⅞	38½	..	Johns Manville	3500	48¼	46	47⅛	46⅝
73	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	110	58	58	58	56¾
—K—								
8¾	3¾	..	Kan C South	100	6	6	6	6
13⅛	6⅝	..	Kan C South pf	200	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	8⅞
10½	7½	.40e	Kaufmann D St	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
19	15⅝	.50b	Kayser (J) & Co	800	18½	18	18½	18
2⅜	⅝	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
13⅛	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	300	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
11⅞	3½	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	400	11	10½	10½	11
18⅛	14⅝	.80f	Kelvinator Corp	3800	16	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
95	84	6f	Kendall Co pf	20	90	90	90	90
18⅜	13⅞	.60	Kennecott Cop	15800	18⅜	17⅛	18⅛	17
11⅞	10	..	Kimberly Clark	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
22	19⅝	1	Kresge	3600	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛
69½	56⅛	1f	Kress Co	100	60	60	60	..
28⅝	23¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	2900	25⅞	25	25⅞	25⅝
—L—								
21	12	..	Laclede Gas Stl	30	18	18	18	18
31	19½	5	Laclede Gas pf	10	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27
9	6	..	Lane Bryant	100	6	6	6	..
28½	24	3	Lambert Co	600	25½	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛
17½	14½	1½	Lehn & Fink prd	300	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
2⅜	1¼	..	Lehigh Val Coal	300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..
12½	6⅛	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
11⅞	5	..	Lehigh Val RR 6	900	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
75⅞	67⅝	2.40f	Lehman Corp	1800	75⅞	75	75⅞	74¾
32¾	21⅞	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	3900	26⅛	25	26	25¾
19⅛	16⅞	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	1200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞
107⅝	94⅝	4f	Liggett & My	400	106	105	106	104
22	17⅞	.60	Link-Belt	300	21	21	21	20⅞
109⅝	93⅜	4f	Liggett & My B	1500	107⅛	105	107⅛	104⅛
30⅞	24½	1f	Liquid Carbonic	1200	30	29¼	30	29⅜
39⅞	31⅝	2	Loew's Inc	9500	38⅞	37⅞	38	38
1⅝	1	..	Loft Inc	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
36⅞	33¼	3	Loose-Wiles Bisc	600	33⅞	33	33	34⅛
21⅞	18½	1.20f	Lorillard (P)	2500	21	20⅜	20⅞	20⅝
1⅞	⅝	..	Louisiana OR	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
16⅝	10⅛	1½	Louisvil G&E A	700	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	16½
41⅞	34	3b	Louisville & N	300	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
139	124	7	Lorillard pf	320	139	138	139	137⅞
18⅞	12⅝	..	Ludlum Steel	1200	18⅝	16	16⅛	16
104	90¾	6½	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	104	104	104	..
—M—								
44⅞	30⅜	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1400	36	35	36	35⅝
7¼	5½	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
29⅞	18⅝	2	Magma Copper	1800	29⅞	26⅜	29⅝	26
46	40	3	MacAndre & F	100	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜
10⅞	7	..	Mallinson pf	20	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
22	13¾	..	Man Elv mg (h)	800	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
13⅛	10	.60	Man Shirt	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
5⅜	4⅛	..	Maracaibo Corp	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6⅝	5⅛	.40	Marine Mid	800	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
25⅞	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	600	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	24⅝
11⅞	6⅝	..	Marshall Field	800	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7¼
32	23½	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1800	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛
150	136	7	Mathieson Alk pf	110	150	149⅝	150	..
44	35⅞	1.60	May Dept Stores	400	41	40⅜	41	40⅝
7⅛	5⅛	..	Maytag	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
93	84½	6	Maytag 1pf	10	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	89
33	28	2	McCall Corp	400	30	30	30	30¼
13	7½	..	McCrory Sto (h)	7800	9⅞	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
12⅛	6⅛	..	McCrory B (h)	1300	9⅛	9	9	8⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. 1Ex-stock dividend. *Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.	Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated			
Deere & Co 7% pf	.20c	June 1	May 15
N Haven Cl pf	$1.62½	May 1	Apr. 26
Special			
Armstrong Cork	.12½c	June 1	May 16
Regular			
Amparo Mining	2c	May 10	Apr. 30
Beacon Mfg 6 pf	$1.50 Q	May 15	May 1
Bourne Mills	50c Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Conn Pwr Co	62½c Q	June 1	May 15
Consol Gas (NY)	25c Q	June 15	May 10
Ingersoll-Rand	50c	June 1	May 6
Lindsay Lt&Ch	10c Q	May 13	May 4
Lynch Corp	50c Q	May 15	May 4
MacMillan Co 6 pf	$1.50 Q	May 8	May 8
Do	25c Q	May 15	May 15
Reynolds Metals	25c Q	June 1	May 15
Sherwin Wms	75c Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Do pf	$1.50 Q	June 1	May 15
Singer Mfg ord reg	5%		Apr. 19
Do A D R fr ord rg	5%		Apr. 26
Smith (AO) pf	$1.75 Q	May 15	May 1

City of Utica Bonds

Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., are offering at prices to yield from 0.50 to 2.40 per cent, according to maturity, accrued interest to be added, a new issue of $873,500 City of Utica (N. Y.) 2.40 per cent bonds. The issue comprises $200,000 emergency relief bonds, dated March 1, 1935, and due $20,000 annually March 1, 1936-45, inclusive; $350,000 public improvement bonds, dated April 1, 1934, and due in varying amounts April 1, 1948-63, inclusive, and $323,500 public improvement bonds, dated April 1, 1935, and due April 1, 1936-43, inclusive.

Young Spring & Wire

Young (A. L.) Spring & Wire Corp. reports net profit of around $515,000 in the first quarter, compared with net profits of $311,883 in the like 1934 period. It was said volume of business thus far in the second quarter, together with orders on hand, indicated a continuance of about the same rate which prevailed throughout the first three months.

Associated System Output

For the week ended April 13, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 54,574,548 units (kwh), which is an increase of 2.8 per cent above the total reported for the same week of 1934. Including sales to other utilities, units produced amounted to 60,146,083.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.99⅛	.99⅛	.97¾	.98⅛	—.01
July	.98⅝	.98⅝	.97½	.98⅛	—⅝
Sept.	.98⅝	.98⅝	.96⅞	.98	—⅝
Corn					
May	.88⅛	.88⅝	.87⅝	.88	—⅝
July	.83⅞	.83⅞	.81⅞	.83¼	—⅝
Sept.	.78⅞	.79	.76⅞	.78⅝	—⅝
Oats					
May	.49¼	.49⅞	.48⅝	.49⅝	+⅛
July	.42	.42⅜	.41⅞	.42⅛	+⅛
Sept.	.39⅛	.39⅜	.38⅝	.38¾	—⅛
Rye					
May	.59	.59⅛	.57⅛	.58⅝	
July	.59⅞	.60⅜	.59	.60⅜	
Sept.	.62	.62	.60⅞	.61⅜	
Barley					
May	.67⅞	.67⅞	.67⅞	.67⅞	
July	.64	.64	.64	.64	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.87⅞	.86⅝	.87⅞	+⅛
July	.88⅝	.87⅞	.88⅝	

Cotton Prices Higher

Cotton was firm today with old crop positions making new high ground for the movement on trade buying and covering stimulated by the strength of the spot situation and the prompt stopping of the few first May notices issued. May sold up to 11.77 or 35 points net higher while October advanced to 11.42, a net gain of about 24 points. Realizing attracted by this advance was absorbed on moderate reaction with the market showing net gains of 15 to 30 points early in the last hour.

Exchange Seat Sale

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Arrangements were made today for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $86,000, an increase of $1000 over the previous transfer. At this level seat values are up $21,000 from the recently established low mark of $65,000. The latter stands as the lowest price for a membership since 1919.

Silver Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Silver future prices were quoted as follows:

	2 p. m.	Yesterday
May	75.30b	72.35
July	75.80b	72.75
September	76.57b	73.70

b—Bid.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	12:15 p.m.	Net Chg
May	11.58	11.56	11.57	11.65	+.2[illegible]
July	11.65	11.70	11.63	11.69	+.1[illegible]
October	11.30	11.35	11.27	11.35	+.1[illegible]
December	11.36	11.41	11.33	11.41	+.1[illegible]
January	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	+.2[illegible]

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.48	6.48	6.40	6.47	+.0[illegible]
July	6.44	6.44	6.35	6.43	+.0[illegible]
October	6.20	6.20	6.12	6.19	+.0[illegible]
January	6.16	6.16	6.08	6.16	+.0[illegible]
March	6.17	6.17	6.09	6.17	+.0[illegible]

Tone at close steady.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	79.9	96.2	91.6	67.8
Month ago	76.8	92.6	87.8	65.8
Year ago	89.3	90.6	86.8	67.5
1935 high	87.8	96.2	91.6	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

Ten Low-Yield Bonds

Wednesday 110.0, month ago 109.4, year ago 106.1, 1935 high 110.3, 1935 low 107.9, 1934 high 108.3, 1934 low 99.1, 1928 high 104.4, 1932 low 86.8.

Steel Scrap Markets Steady

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—While the Iron Age composite of steel scrap had receded from $10.42 to $10.33 a ton because of a 25-cent decline in Philadelphia, the publication reports that scrap markets in general are steady with scattered evidences of strength. The composites for finished steel and pig iron are unchanged at 2.124 cents a pound and $17.90 a ton respectively.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 15 higher.

	High	Low	Last
May	71.5	71.5	72.5B
March	73.5	73.5	72.5B

B—Bid.

General Motors' Net Earnings Are Showing Upswing

Substantial Sales Increase Results in Good Gains in Profits

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Net earnings of General Motors Corporation for the first quarter ended March 3[illegible] amounted to $31,510,371, compared with net earnings of $29,319,523 for the like period last year, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, announced today.

This is equivalent to 68 cents a share on the average common share outstanding, compared with earnings of 63 cents a share for the first quarter of 1934.

After deducting dividends of $2,294,555 on the preferred stock there remains $29,215,816, being the amount earned on the common shares outstanding, which compared with earnings on common stock of $27,024,968 for the corresponding period last year, Mr. Sloan said.

He reported that net sales of General Motors for the first quarter amounted to $246,325,357, an increase of $41,201,277 over the first quarter of 1934. Total sales of cars and trucks to dealers, including Canadian sales, overseas shipments and production from foreign sources, totaled 388,716, contrasted with 316,604 units in the like quarter last year—a gain of 22.8 per cent.

General Motors dealers in this country delivered to consumers 258,093 cars and trucks during the first quarter of 1935, compared with 180,523 in the corresponding quarter of 1934—a gain of 77,570 units, or 4[illegible] per cent.

Sales by General Motors operating divisions to dealers within the United States during the first quarter of 1935 amounted to 301,256 cars and trucks, compared with 248,270 a year ago—gain of 52,986 units, or 21.3 per cent.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch.	1⅛%	1⅛%	1[illegible]
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1⅛%	1⅛%	1[illegible]
Com paper	¾%	¾%	1[illegible]
Bar silver	74c	71⅝c	32[illegible]
Time loans— 60-90 days	¼@1	¼@1	¾@1
4-6 months	¼@1	¼@1	¾@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅝@1
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅝@1
5-6 months	⅛@ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	[illegible]
3 mos. bills	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	[illegible]
Bar silver	34⅝d	33⅛d	18[illegible]
Bar gold	144s 5d	143s 8½d	145s 7[illegible]

Boston Quotations

Call money	1⅛%	1⅛%	1[illegible]
Com paper	1½@2	2 @2½	1½@2
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	[illegible]
Boston	2½	Budapest	[illegible]
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	[illegible]
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	[illegible]
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	[illegible]
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	[illegible]
Minneapolis	3	London	[illegible]
New York	1½	Madrid	[illegible]
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	[illegible]
Richmond	3	Paris	[illegible]
San Francisco	3	Prague	[illegible]
St. Louis	3	Riga	[illegible]
Athens	7	Rome	[illegible]
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	[illegible]
Berlin	4	Stockholm	[illegible]
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	[illegible]
Brussels	2	Warsaw	[illegible]
Berne	3	Vienna	[illegible]

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Par...
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.83⅞	$4.83⅞	$8.2[illegible]
Cables	4.84	4.84	8.2[illegible]
France—franc	.06595	.06595	[illegible]
Belgium—belga	.1694	.1693	[illegible]
Switz'l'd—franc	.3237	.3236	[illegible]
Italy—lira	.0825	.0827	[illegible]
Germany—mark	.4027	.4031	[illegible]
Holland—florin	.6755	.6763	[illegible]
Sweden—krona	.2491	.2495	[illegible]
Norway—krone	.2427	.2431	[illegible]
Denmark—krone	.2159	.2161	[illegible]
Spain—peseta	.1366	.1367	[illegible]
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	[illegible]
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	[illegible]
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418	.0418	[illegible]
Finland—finn'k	.0214	.0214	[illegible]
Hungary—pengo	.2988	.2988	[illegible]
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892	[illegible]
Port'gal—escudo	.0441	.0441	[illegible]
Roumania—leu	.0101	.0101	[illegible]
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	[illegible]
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.5775	.5575	[illegible]
Shanghai—dol	.4025	.3975	[illegible]
India—rupee	.3648	.3651	[illegible]
Japan—yen	.2845	.2858	[illegible]
Java—florin	.6767	.6779	[illegible]
Phil Islands—peso	.4988	.4988	[illegible]
Sts Stlmts—dol	.5650	.5663	[illegible]
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3220	.3225	[illegible]
Brazil—milreis	.0850	.0850	[illegible]
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	[illegible]
Peru—sol	.2362	.2330	[illegible]
Uruguay—peso	.8080	.8080	[illegible]
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9950	.9950	[illegible]
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	[illegible]

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 20	Apr... 1[illegible]
High	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100[illegible]
Low	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100[illegible]
Last	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100[illegible]

Range since legal devaluation: High—107.6, Feb. 5, 1934; Low—99.04, Apr. 21, 1934.

The President's proclamation of Jan. 3[illegible], 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.38 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 23 was: Receipts, $9,438,084; expenditures, $80,784,739; balance, $2,063,184,709; customs receipts for the month, $24,719,000. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,056,675,743; expenditures, $5,703,551,084 (including $2,823,377,064 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,646,875,341; gold assets, $8,700,140,183.

American Water Works

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works and Electric Company for the week ended April 20, totaled 38,874,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 11 per cent over the output of 35,024,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of 1934.

Business and Industry • Commerce and Finance

Silver Price Increase Benefits Silver States and Speculators

Credit Expansion Not in Prospect, States Institute

Service Thinks Supply of Gold Ineffective Due to Nation's Rising Debt

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—No extensive credit expansion is in immediate prospect in spite of the fact that the Government has laid the basis for a great expansion in credit by increasing the gold reserves through dollar devaluation and by amassing a large quantity of silver, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its recent bulletin. Wealth is the primary basis for credit, it states, "and unless there is available wealth against which credit can be issued, the supply of gold and silver is of little consequence."

"With the total debts of the nation equaling such a large proportion of the wealth," it continues, "it is apparent that little wealth is available at the present time to provide the credit expansion for which the Government is piling up gold and silver. It will apparently take many years before the debt burden is eliminated and wealth again becomes available for another period of credit expansion."

Under present prevailing conditions, the institute feels the future may be faced with a fair degree of confidence.

The deflation of dollar wealth has now been completed and the only obstacle to the recovery and extension of real wealth is the lack of adjustment between the present price level and the deflated value of wealth. The tendency now seems to be definitely in the direction of removing this obstacle. This is indicated by the growing opposition to the restrictions imposed by the AAA and the NRA on efforts to make the necessary adjustments.

"The continuation of the depression should eventually raise this opposition to a sufficient pitch to bring about the removal of restrictions and the restoration of the freedom of action necessary for a renewal of the expansion of real wealth which has been the outstanding feature of the history of the United States."

Curb Approves SEC Trading Rules; Big Board Defers Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—The Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange yesterday approved the Securities and Exchange Commission's rule for the regulation of trading. The governors of the New York Stock Exchange, however, deferred final action upon the question until after the election of the new governing committee on May 13.

The Curb Exchange governors recommended that the present rules of the Curb be amended to give effect to such changes and specified that the law committee report to the governors at a special meeting to be held next Monday its recommendations of amendments to the present rules of the Curb Exchange deemed necessary or advisable in the circumstances.

The first job of the new governing committee of the stock exchange will be the onerous one of taking action on the SEC's rules regulating floor trading. The following statement was issued shortly after the incumbent administrative body ended its regular weekly meeting yesterday.

New Treasury Issue Yield 0.169 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Tenders for $50,000,000 in 273-day Treasury bills, dated April 24 and maturing Jan. 22, 1936, which were offered on April 19, were opened April 22, according to the Secretary.

The total amount applied for was $115,059,000, of which $50,155,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.885, equivalent to a rate of about 0.152 per cent per annum, to 99.865, equivalent to a rate of about 0.178 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average rate is about 0.169 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Business Failures Decline in Number

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Business failures, after showing a rise for the past two weeks, have again resumed a downward tendency. The total in the United States as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended April 18, was 253, compared with 271 in the preceding week. A year ago the number was 265.

Retail defaults fell to 151, compared with 158 a week earlier and a decrease of 10 failures was shown for the wholesale group, bringing the total to 18. There also was a falling-off among manufacturers, while the number in the other commercial classifications showed a rise of 1 failure.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Below Week Ago

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended April 20, totaled 2,364,673 bushels, as compared with 2,798,928 bushels in the previous week and 2,817,302 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 121,729,247 bushels, as compared with 165,-01,541 bushels for the same period a year ago.

A. F. of L. Strives To Strengthen Position

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH no important strikes are currently in progress, organized labor (by which is meant the American Federation of Labor) is by no means inactive.

Its efforts are being directed mostly toward strengthening the position of the A. F. of L., however, rather than improving wages and working conditions or seeking to establish a more successful method of dealing with industrial disputes.

The present should be considered a period of truce rather than the beginning of a pacific era in labor history.

Credit Corporation Sought by Premier Of New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Premier of New South Wales, Bertram S. Stevens, has suggested that the Commonwealth Bank, Australia's "central" bank, and the trading banks should assist the secondary, or manufacturing, industries by the creation of a credit corporation, such as the "credit for industries" institution of Great Britain.

Pointing out that the federal and state governments had organized channels of credit for the primary, or rural, industries, Mr. Stevens said that problems of secondary industry did not lend themselves to treatment by a government institution. He should much prefer to see them handled by the trading banks.

"I believe that we can, with profit, take a leaf out of the book of British experience," he said. "In Britain, sponsored by the Bank of England, there has recently been set up a 'credit for industries' institution, to which all the great British trading banks have subscribed capital. I believe that, if such a venture was launched here, it would prove successful.

"It seems to me that, without our industries on the eve of great developments, there would be a fruitful field for its operations. It seems to me, further, that the strength of our trading banks provides the ideal instrument for putting it into practice.

"It would, in my opinion, be an excellent thing if our trading banks, with the Commonwealth Bank, could see their way to abandon in this, their competition one against the other, and, by subscribing to some such corporation, co-operate to a common end. Further than this, they would assist industry to co-operate to a common end."

30-Hour Week Is Unsound, Says Grace

PITTSBURGH, April 25 (AP)—If the 30-hour week becomes compulsory in the steel business, says President Eugene Grace of Bethlehem Steel, it will put things back where they were in 1934—a condition that was "entirely unsatisfactory to both employees and employers."

Opposing the 30-hour week, the steelmaster said yesterday that "they talk about increasing wages, but you just can't go on piling cost upon cost. It's economically unsound."

He added workers prefer at least a 40-hour week with the added pay.

A pioneer in "company union" plans, Mr. Grace declared that "the relationship between steel employers and steel employees was never better than now," adding:

"The workers do not want unionization as represented by the American Federation of Labor. And when the workers do want real unionization, they will find every employer ready and willing to grant it."

Increased Demand For Office Machines in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., April 25—Mexico reports a notable expansion of sales of American office equipment during the past year, according to the U. S. Commerce Department here.

The increased demand is ascribed chiefly to the impetus given by decidedly improved business conditions in the Republic while the continued stabilization of the peso with the dollar has been an important factor in maintaining the predominant position of American business machines in the Mexican market.

Imports of typewriters into Mexico increased from a value of 800,758 pesos in 1933 to 1,433,677 pesos in 1934, with the share of the United States amounting to 97 per cent of the total.

An increasingly wider use is being made of duplicating machines in Mexico, imports rising from 52,672 pesos in 1933 to 76,985 pesos in 1934. American makes accounted for 85 per cent of the total number of duplicating machines sold in Mexico in 1934.

Mexican imports of adding and calculating machines increased sharply in 1934 to 698,519 pesos, a gain of approximately 98 per cent over the preceding year. In 1934, the United States accounted for 83 per cent of the adding and calculating machines imported into Mexico.

Silver Melodrama Moves on Despite Protest of China

Metal Markup to 77.57c by Treasury Creates World Furore

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—The silver melodrama thunders on.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Minister of China, was at the State Department today, protesting in almost pathetic tones at the damages being wrought in his country by the American silver-price-boosting policy.

Silver stocks, and many others, were booming on the nation's exchanges, as a result of the inflationary and speculative fillip given by last night's presidential proclamation elevating the Administration's fixed price on the white metal to 77.57 cents an ounce. It is the highest silver price for half a century, with the exception of a short period during and after the World War.

Look for $1.29 Silver

And Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, was announcing that the Government will continue to buy silver until the price reaches $1.29 an ounce or until silver stocks reach a third of the value of gold stocks.

"China," Dr. Sze told newsmen at the State Department, as he was leaving Secretary of State Cordell Hull, "is now approaching an internal economic crisis similar to that through which the United States passed in 1933." Extreme deflation, he declared, has the Republic in its grip. Its currency has been pushed up and up in value by action of the United States Government and of silver speculators the world over until bank failures, and collapse of the nation's economic and financial fabric is threatened.

But China's declared plight had no effect on the Administration. Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of full speed upward reflected the most enthusiasm for the silver program that he has hitherto shown. Moreover, he said, "we are operating under a direct mandate of Congress."

"Silver Bloc" Wins

It is clear that the Government's decision to go ahead with its silver policy was under some doubt until late last night. Yesterday apparently was a crucial day for the "silver bloc," and one in which they emerged victorious. Early in the day the silver quotation on New York passed the Treasury buying price.

This should have been the automatic signal for a boost. But the boost did not come. The afternoon wore away, and hints and guesses ran rife in the Treasury. Speculators, it was pointed out, had taken control of the market, and that the Treasury would no longer play their game. Silver bloc members grew restive. It was intimated that the price-boosting would halt.

Not so. In the evening just before 8 p. m., the President's proclamation boosting the price of newly mined silver was handed down, and it was clear that the policy of elevation would go on.

See $1 Silver by June

Now, it is being said that nothing can stop silver from reaching $1 by June. Foreign speculators are running riot. Treasury purchases of the white metal have so reduced its available supply that speculators can bid the price up without much difficulty, and today bar silver sales were well above the old fixed price, already having cut by some two cents into the jump of seven cents made last night.

Since June 19, 1934, when the Silver Purchase Act was passed, it is estimated that the Treasury has bought some 400,000,000 ounces of the metal, while India limited its sales to 35,000,000 ounces and China virtually ceased to export. That left only some 50,000,000 ounces of silver, in the expert estimate, available for sale, and speculators could easily toss such a quantity up and up.

The President's proclamation was the second price elevation in two weeks, for on April 10 the fixed price was raised from 64.4 cents, where it had been since December, 1933, to 71.11 cents. The policy follows the silver agreement negotiated by the United States at the London Economic and Monetary Conference in July, 1933. The price elevation is accomplished by taking a seignorage fee from silver producers. The official price is actually $1.29 an ounce, with the difference made up by the seignorage charge.

Huge Miners' Profits

Under this policy, profits from silver mining have leaped mountainously, and the camps of Nevada and other mining states are at the frantic levels of mid-nineteenth century. Effects are also felt in Canada and Mexico, where much silver is mined.

In China, however, one long doleful plaint has risen since the policy went into effect; Chinese banks have closed, along with industrial plants which had boomed when silver was cheap. Meantime, Japan has had great success in negotiating better relations with China, largely it is alleged as a result of the silver policy—believed to be an unfriendly American act by some Chinese.

But since 12 American states produce silver, and other western states are interested in the inflationary effects of booming white metal, change in the national policy has been foredoomed. In 1932, silver stood at 24¼ cents an ounce. Today, well on the way to $1, it is a silver cyclone with political force behind it.

Exchange National Co. Assets Show Big Drop

TULSA, Okla., April 25 (AP)—A drop in assets of more than $4,700,000 during the five-year existence of the Exchange National Company, a real estate institution, is reported by auditors.

The audit was made in connection with a receivership suit brought by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.

Resources Board Urges Reserve Stocks of 'Strategic' Minerals

Would Have Nation Less Dependent on Foreign Tin, Manganese, Antimony, Nickel, Tungsten, Mica —Wants Two-Year Supply on Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—The adoption of a national program which would make this country less dependent on foreign supplies of tin and other "strategic" wartime materials recommended in a report by the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee this week receives special emphasis from a survey of the situation by the National Resources Board which laid before President Roosevelt plans for the establishment of a two-year supply of stockpile reserves of strategic minerals, the importation of which would be facilitated by a foreign mineral policy admitting imports at low cost.

"Mining is the stepchild of our economy. Our per capita requirements of metal and fuel far exceed those of any other nation. In the happy stage of skimming the cream of the resources the nation has taken its abundance of mineral supplies as a matter of course. But as we pass into the stage of maturity it is evident that the spendthrift habits of impetuous expansion of the pioneer days must give way to a more orderly and less wasteful development," says the board's report.

Timely Action in Buying

Special stress is laid upon protection of American interests against any attempt to maintain excessive prices on our needed imports through the operation of cartels and intergovernmental agreements, also the necessity for timely action in purchasing reserve supplies needed for national defense.

At bottom the recent testimony of Bernard M. Baruch, before the Nye munitions committee, discloses that World War profiteering was largely due to the failure of industry and the Government to visualize the danger early in 1914.

A great demand arose for tin, ferro-manganese, antimony, tungsten and quicksilver. Tin, of which we had only a month's supply, was controlled then, as it is now, by Great Britain, manganese came from Russia, antimony from China, mica from India, nickel from Canada and tin from Malaya.

Tin prices rose from 35.70 in 1914 to 81.00 in 1917 and 110.00 in 1918. Ferro-manganese went from 55.80 in 1914 to 170.00 in 1916, and in May and June, 1917, hit 400. Antimony quoted at 9.82 and 10.50 in 1914, reached 39.36 in December, 1915, opened 1916 at 42.26, fluctuated from a high of 44.71 in March to a low of 14.39 in December, and in 1917 soared to 34.66.

Foreigners Guarding Position

All the metals priced above are a part of the Resource Board's list of minerals to be included in stockpile reserves. Heading the list are 1,000,000 short tons of 50 per cent ferro-manganese ore, which might be obtained from Russia, Brazil, Cuba, or through the development of domestic mines. Next are 300,000 tons of 50 per cent chromite ore, the principal source of which is Rhodesia, and alternate sources Greece, Cuba, Portuguese Africa and Turkey.

Sixty thousand tons of metallic tin must come from Malaya or the secondary sources of Hong Kong, Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Ten thousand tons of 49 per cent tungsten ore must come from China, Bolivia or Burma. Thirty-five thousand tons of antimony will probably be purchased in China, although Mexico is an alternate source. Forty thousand tons of nickel must come from Canada, where one company has a complete monopoly of its production and sale. Three thousand tons of mica sheets and strips should normally come from India, with Canada and Madagascar as alternate sources. Twenty-five thousand tons of quicksilver have but two sources, Spain and Italy.

That foreign countries have been trying to guard their position as to strategic materials is voiced by the Resource Board, which cites France as requiring importers of nitrates to keep a three months' supply in stock. The board also expresses the belief that Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Germany and France have all imported raw materials for making ferro-alloys in quantities beyond the normal requirements.

Enough to Meet Emergencies

"This country cannot afford to risk the danger of interruption of the steady flow of these supplies in an emergency," says the report, adding:

"At such a time if we should continue to depend on importations, part of the Navy would have to be diverted from combat duty to convoy service, patrolling the sea lanes along which cargoes of these materials move. Reliance must rather be placed on stocks existing within the country plus possible domestic production. Therefore, to prevent enforced shortages of these essential materials in time of stress, any long-range planning by the Federal Government should include the maintenance of stocks adequate to meet emergency requirements."

At the present time, according to the planning and procurement division of the War Department, the Government has not an ounce of strategic materials in reserve stock.

From another source it is reported that reserve stocks of commercial tungsten held in bonded warehouses in the United States, have been purchased by Japan, and that the only available stock, except for minor arrivals, is held by an American electric manufacturing company.

The subject of scrap is declared to be the great blind spot of the world's metal economy, and "until the importance of scrap is recognized," says the board, "effective adjustment of supply and demand in the metal industries will remain difficult or impossible."

In approving a bill to prevent exportation of tin scrap, introduced by Representative Faddis of New York, Secretary of War Dern wrote Congress that "removing of scrap tin from this country and thus depriving the detinning industry of its normal sources of supply is injurious to national defense."

The World's Business

Last of the Libertys—A Postscript to the War Debts

NOW that Secretary Morgenthau has announced the refunding or retirement by fresh borrowing of the last of the Liberty Bonds raised in wartime, the basis of the war debts owed to the United States has been completely altered.

Liberty bonds were sold for money to lend the Allies. The lending gave rise to the foreign war debts. It was the theory underlying the Liberty bond issues that the terms of the two bodies of indebtedness should be alike. Take the act covering the first Liberty bond issue now in course of extinguishment. The act was passed on April 24, 1917. Section 2 reads that the war debts were to be considered as "bearing the same rate of interest and containing in their essentials the same terms and conditions as those of the United States issued under the authority of this act." The Libertys bore a rate of 4¼ per cent.

In their first stage the war debts were merely demand notes bearing a pro forma rate of interest. After the war the indebtedness was regularized with an amortization table and interest rates which varied as follows:

Country	Average % of interest
Great Britain	3.3
Finland	3.3
Hungary	3.3
Poland	3.3
Estonia	3.3
Latvia	3.3
Lithuania	3.3
Czechoslovakia	3.3
Roumania	3.3
Belgium	1.8
France	1.6
Yugoslavia	1.0
Italy	0.4

From then on a considerable part of the American people heard the word "cancellation." It was held that the difference between 4¼ per cent and the war debt interest rates represented cancellation. In dollars, of course this amounted to millions of dollars. The word is still heard every time (say, once a month) there is any mention of war debts in Congress. As the French say, it is an *idée fixe*.

To his credit former Secretary Mellon, in explaining the war debt settlements, used another base of comparison than the interest rate borne by the original Libertys. He said that the true basis lay in the price of money current in the United States. If the United States Government were able to borrow money at a certain rate, any charge to the war debtors over it would be a payment above full value. Mr. Mellon's job was to forecast what that price would be over the 62-year amortization age of the war debts. That was plainly impossible. But out of his expert knowledge he made an assumption. This was 3 per cent. "If we assume," he told the Ways and Means Committee of the House on May 20, 1926, "that the average cost of money to the United States for the next 62 years will approach a 3 per cent basis, and if we determine the present value of the annuities on that basis, we arrive at a figure which would approximate their actual value today."

While Libertys continued to bear 4¼ per cent, the Mellon argument never made much headway. That was nearly ten years ago. Today Mr. Morgenthau is offering 20-25 year bonds in exchange for the Liberty 4¼'s at the rate of 2⅞ per cent! In other words, the long-term cost of money to the United States has dropped below 3 per cent, and, in the process, the curtain has been drawn (or soon will be) on the last of the Libertys. Time has therefore proved Mr. Mellon right in implying that Great Britain and the other eight 3.3 per cent debtors were repaying over the full value of their debts.

Facts have a way of changing countenance faster than mentalities. Here is one such fact.

Temporarily, the controversial subject of war debts has been submerged so deep in international relations that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, even forgot to mention it in his last budget speech. But in its place of hiding it is working against international understanding. Someday or other one hopes to see the United States take its place as a member of a world collective security system. But the experience over the war debts is one reason why so many former American internationalists are now toying with "enlightened isolationism."

H. B. E.

Big Chinese Bank Now Placed Under National Control

To Stabilize Shanghai Financial Market—Big Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 25—As the initial step in a program designed to stabilize and unify the Shanghai financial market, which has been under severe stress as a result of silver drains caused by the American silver buying program, the Bank of China, largest private banking institution in this country, has been placed practically under National Government control, with an increased capitalization and an altered directing personnel.

The capitalization, previously about $8,000,000 on a basis of present exchange, is being doubled, and the extra amount is being held by the Government. Five hundred stockholders approved the move.

Through alteration of the bank's by-laws, the directors will henceforth be 21 in number including nine Government nominees headed by former Finance Minister T. V. Soong, whose recent activities have largely centered about the National Economic Council and its nationwide program of roadbuilding and other rehabilitation work but who has never progressed far out of the financial picture.

This move is an outgrowth of earlier actions designed to improve the banking situation in Shanghai, notably the decision to issue a "24th Year Currency Loan" of 100,000,000 Chinese dollars, around $37,000,000 by present exchange, with proceeds to be divided among the Government-owned Central Bank, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

The purposes of the bond issue are stated to be to strengthen the capital of the banks (which of late have lacked funds for usual loans to businessmen), to stabilize the currency situation, and to facilitate relief of industry and commerce. Interest is at 6 per cent and the term of the loan is 10 years, with gradual redemptions during that period. The newly increased customs revenue is being earmarked as sinking fund for service of this loan.

Building Up 13 P. C. Over 1934 But Still Far Below Normal

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Although building activity increased in the first quarter of the year over the corresponding period of last year, it is still far from the volume which will represent full recovery, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

On the basis of the F. W. Dodge Corporation's figures, building activity showed an increase of 13.5 per cent over the like period a year ago and an increase of 51.9 per cent over the first quarter of 1933, the low for the depression. This figure for the past quarter, however, represented only 17 per cent of the volume in the corresponding period of 1928 when building activity was at the pre-depression peak.

With little indication of any satisfactory increased activity in the building field during the remainder of the year, the general business outlook is dimmed "since a large volume of building is necessary for any pronounced economic recovery," the institute says. It adds that the cost of building is still too much of an obstacle.

"While costs relative to rents are less burdensome than a year ago as the result of a slight rise in rents, the spread is still too great to permit profitable building operations. On the basis of 1926 as 100, the rent index in March was 67 whereas the cost of building index was 93."

Leader Says Trade Will Rise If Based on Ideals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25—Business men who went to hear Wilfred W. Fry, of Philadelphia, a leading advertising executive, talk on the subject "Whither Business?" may have expected to hear familiar predictions about the coming American boom or perhaps the dire effects of inflation, but they were regaled with neither.

Mr. Fry, addressing Chicago Rotarians, gave a good old-fashioned sermon.

In answer to his own question he said:

"I believe business, which is undoubtedly better in this country, is going in the direction in which men of high ideals lead it. I believe high ideals essential to high success."

Rounding out what he called his creed, Mr. Fry pronounced a third tenet:

"I believe in the ultimate good sense of the average American."

Regarding advertising, he added a fourth:

"I believe that truth is mightier than error." Spurious advertising, he said was of no lasting benefit to the firm that indulged in it, and impaired the confidence of people in all advertising.

Mr. Fry, who is president of N. W. Ayer and Son, of Philadelphia, was introduced as the executive who dropped a $1,000,000 a year client of his advertising company when the client decided to turn a soft drink business into one handling hard liquors.

Bankers' Acceptances Decline to New Low

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The volume of bankers acceptances outstanding fell to a new low level of $465,860,016 as of March 30, the American Acceptance council announces.

A month previous the amount outstanding was $492,764,805 while a year ago the figure was $685,154,155.

Tariff Order Divides Nations Into Groups

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

UNDER the latest tariff order of President Roosevelt, nations which have not yet signed reciprocal treaties are divided into three categories, in accordance with their policy toward American goods.

In the first category are Canada, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, none of which has ever discriminated against American goods. Most-favored-nation treaties with Denmark, Germany, Italy and Portugal, which are placed in the second category, are to be abrogated.

Inclusion in the third category of many nations which have enjoyed the most friendly trade relations with the United States, with no threat of discrimination, is taken as a tactful way of hinting to France and other countries which have discriminated against American goods that this discrimination must be stopped, under threat of adoption of a retaliatory policy.

Atlas Corp. Offers To Underwrite The Paramount-Publix

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Atlas Corporation, largest of the American investing companies, has offered to be the sole underwriter of securities to be issued under the reorganization plan of Paramount-Publix Corporation, which was recently approved by the United States District Court.

If the court today also approves the financing offer, which was accepted yesterday by the directors of Paramount, it will be the first time in this country's financial history that an investing organization has directly participated in the financing of an industrial corporation.

The reorganization financing consists of an issue of $6,416,000 of second preferred and common stock of the new Paramount-Publix Corporation, the underwriting commission for which it is said, will be $65,000, or about 1 per cent. The securities will not be registered under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, because they are issued under section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act. The Paramount reorganization is one of the largest to be completed under this section of the act.

The Atlas Corporation will take over the preferred and common stock, which is not assumed by Paramount-Publix shareholders under the plan of exchange. Floyd B. Odlum, president of Atlas, is a member of the board of the moving picture concern.

The other large interests in the Paramount-Publix matter are Lehman Brothers, the British Royal Liverpool group of insurance companies, Public National Bank & Trust, Electrical Research Products, Inc., and Allied Owners, Inc.

Easter Dollar Trade Slightly Above 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—It is estimated that pre-Easter business this year was slightly larger on a dollar basis than in 1934, according to Standard Statistics. Total retail dollar sales, excluding food, were about 10 per cent above 1934 during the first half of April.

For the year to date, a 2 per cent increase of retail store gross revenues has been registered.

This gain reflects an even wider improvement in physical output, inasmuch as average retail prices have ranged below a year earlier by 1 per cent (early January) to 4 per cent (in early April). It is concluded, therefore, that the unit volume of merchandise moved into consumers' hands thus far in 1935 has bettered last year's corresponding figures by around 5 per cent.

Prospects are lacking for early developments likely to stimulate better than seasonal activity in retail trade during the rest of the spring and summer. Expansion of retail gross for the first half of 1935 will be modest, it is indicated, although a few exceptional companies will continue to make progress.

However, with continued high levels of farm income indicated this year, and with enormous Government expenditures in prospect for the final half, retail business in the last six months of 1935 may reasonably be expected to make moderate to large gains over 1934.

Southern California Edison Quarter Earnings Up 3 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 25—Net operating revenues of Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., for the first quarter of this year gained 3 per cent over the same period in 1934. The increase was ascribed to industrial activity through the company's territory.

"The total number of active meters is now the highest in the company's history, and this is the result of natural growth rather than consolidation," said Harry J. Bauer, president, in his quarterly statement. Water conditions in the areas that feed Southern California Edison's hydroelectric plants are the best in many years, Mr. Bauer reported.

Gay to Promote Friendly Feeling Toward Exchange

Anxious to Have People Know of High Standards of Honor Prevailing

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—The New York Stock Exchange was pictured as a market place for securities, the same as any general market where a housewife goes with basket on her arm, by Charles R. Gay, the new president-to-be after the Exchange's elections on May 13 make his presidency official. The broker, just as the storekeeper, executes the customer's order and does it exactly the same as if the customer were allowed to go on the floor of the Exchange and carry it out himself.

The incoming president of the biggest stock market in the country speaks from many years of experience in the stock brokerage business. He purchased a membership in the New York Stock Exchange in 1911 and has been a member of the governing body since 1923.

Says Good Will Vital

Mr. Gay's aim is to rid the general public of its feeling of ill will towards the Exchange, which is but a trading place. In this respect, he stressed the functions of the Exchange.

"We are very anxious to have the public understand we have no secrets; that the Exchange performs a vital need for the good of the country as far as financial affairs are concerned," he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "We want to carry that conviction home.

"We try to run a fair open market place where people can buy and sell securities. It is governed by every possible rule for fair trading," he stated.

"There is a general impression that the Exchange buys and sells securities for its own account," Mr. Gay added. To this he replied that the organization has nothing to sell.

He emphasized that the stock exchange prices only reflect business conditions. "They don't make business conditions."

Mr. Gay praised the attitude of the Securities and Exchange Commission as "one of cordial co-operation," adding that "I have every reason to believe it will so continue."

The "Seller Beware" Slogan

Asked what effect the changing tendency toward "seller beware," rather than the old slogan of "buyer beware"—which is the result of Washington legislation—would have on the securities business, Mr. Gay thought it was possible that American businessmen with their resourcefulness would adapt themselves to the changed conditions. In other words, the issuance of new securities by industry would not be permanently dammed up by the stringent regulations.

Returning to the functions of the Exchange, he said they were succinctly summed up in Article I of its constitution, which reads:

"Its objects shall be to furnish exchange rooms and other facilities for the convenient transaction of their business by its members; to maintain high standards of commercial honor and integrity among its members, and to promote and inculcate just and equitable principles of trade and business."

Mr. Gay, who was born in Brooklyn in 1875, is especially interested in church and welfare work. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, a director of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and on the advisory committee of the Flatbush Y. M. C. A. Prior to entering the brokerage business, he had varied experience in business dealing with fire insurance, coal and banking.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE, BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST
SUPERVISED SHARES
INCORPORATED
PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Popular Penguin at Home and Abroad

By Clara R. Williamson

DID you ever see a penguin? I had always rather felt that the creature was as elusive as Gelett Burgess's purple cow:

"I never saw a purple cow
And never hope to see one . . ."

But that isn't, after all, a very apt quotation, because I did most ardently desire to see a penguin. Several years ago a book on antarctic exploration which included some stories and a number of remarkable photographs of penguins had aroused my interest in these amusing birds. They seemed just too comic to be real—for all the world like dwarfs in dress suits. And yet they were real, for here were pictures of hundreds of them.

I don't know whether or not it was this book that started the general interest in penguins, but it wasn't long before they began to appear in replica on all sides. About this time, during a trip to Scandinavia, I lost my heart to one who lived in the show window of a shop which sold Royal Copenhagen porcelain. Of course, he was an aristocrat, and came high. So, this being an economical tour, I reluctantly turned my back on him, and eventually endeavored to be happy with one of his proletarian cousins of good stout china. He was, and is, a solid character, and surveys the world to this day, from his vantage point on my desk, with a wise eye. I should miss him greatly if ever he should vanish, but I still have moments of regret for having passed up his royal relative.

This happened nearly ten years ago, in the early days of penguin popularity. Now, what home is complete without one? There are today countless penguins who would look down with no end of scorn upon a mere old-fashioned porcelain uncle. If you don't believe me, just look into the next Chinese or Japanese art store you chance to pass. Penguins of bronze, of ivory plain and colored, of amethyst, carnelian, jade, rose quartz, crystal—of nearly all precious substances—stare at you from showcases. The penguin has become the rage. And still, with a few exceptions, he remains in the luxury class. Still remote and elusive!

An Unexpected Encounter

Admiral Byrd's film of his first expedition to Little America brought me several steps nearer to penguins in the flesh—and made me more eager than ever to meet them in person. But the Antarctic seemed very far away, a decidedly unlikely spot in which to find myself.

A few weeks ago the encounter occurred, quite unexpectedly, while I was paying a visit in Chicago. I had been trying diligently to sidestep a visit to the Field Museum and the Aquarium—natural history, other than penguins, not being in my line. But my friends were so insistent that at length I yielded, and we set out for a hasty look at them.

I had admired the beautiful central hall of the Aquarium and was looking dutifully, if coldly, at the brilliantly colored, oddly shaped fishes darting to and fro in their little private oceans, when my friend suddenly remarked, "Oh, I've just remembered, there are some penguins here that are rather amusing."

"Why didn't you tell me before?" I demanded indignantly. "Where are they?" Rather amusing, indeed!

In no time we were standing in front of their glassed-in enclosure. Three little black and white creatures were standing stolidly in a row gazing glumly about. At least, at first glance they appeared glum, but on further acquaintance the look in their black, beady eyes turned out to be one rather of mild interest and curiosity. They stood quite still for minutes on end, not moving a feather, but constantly turning their heads from side to side. They were much smaller than I had expected them to be, judging by the ones in the Byrd movies—but they were exactly as incredible and comic as all pictures represent them. The inscription on their cage stated that they were Galápagos penguins. This surprised me at first. I always picture penguins sitting on cakes of ice or strutting about over the snow fields of the Antarctic—and Galápagos is on the equator.

Three Pensive Penguins

Then I recalled that Beebe writes about them in his book, "Galápagos." He says the penguins of those islands are the smallest in the world and the most northern of their kind, practically all others living in the Antarctic.

How did life in Chicago appear to Galápagos penguins, I wondered? The surroundings of their pen might be an attempt to reproduce their native islands, as it was built up in the rear in a series of rocky steps. In the foreground was a small pool. We wished they would dive into the pool or climb the steps, but all efforts to rouse them to activity were fruitless. One appeared to sleep, the other two continued their neck exercises. At this moment an Aquarium guard noticed our extraordinary interest in the penguins and volunteered to enter their cage from the door at the back.

"You watch what they do when they hear me," he said. "They will think it's dinner time."

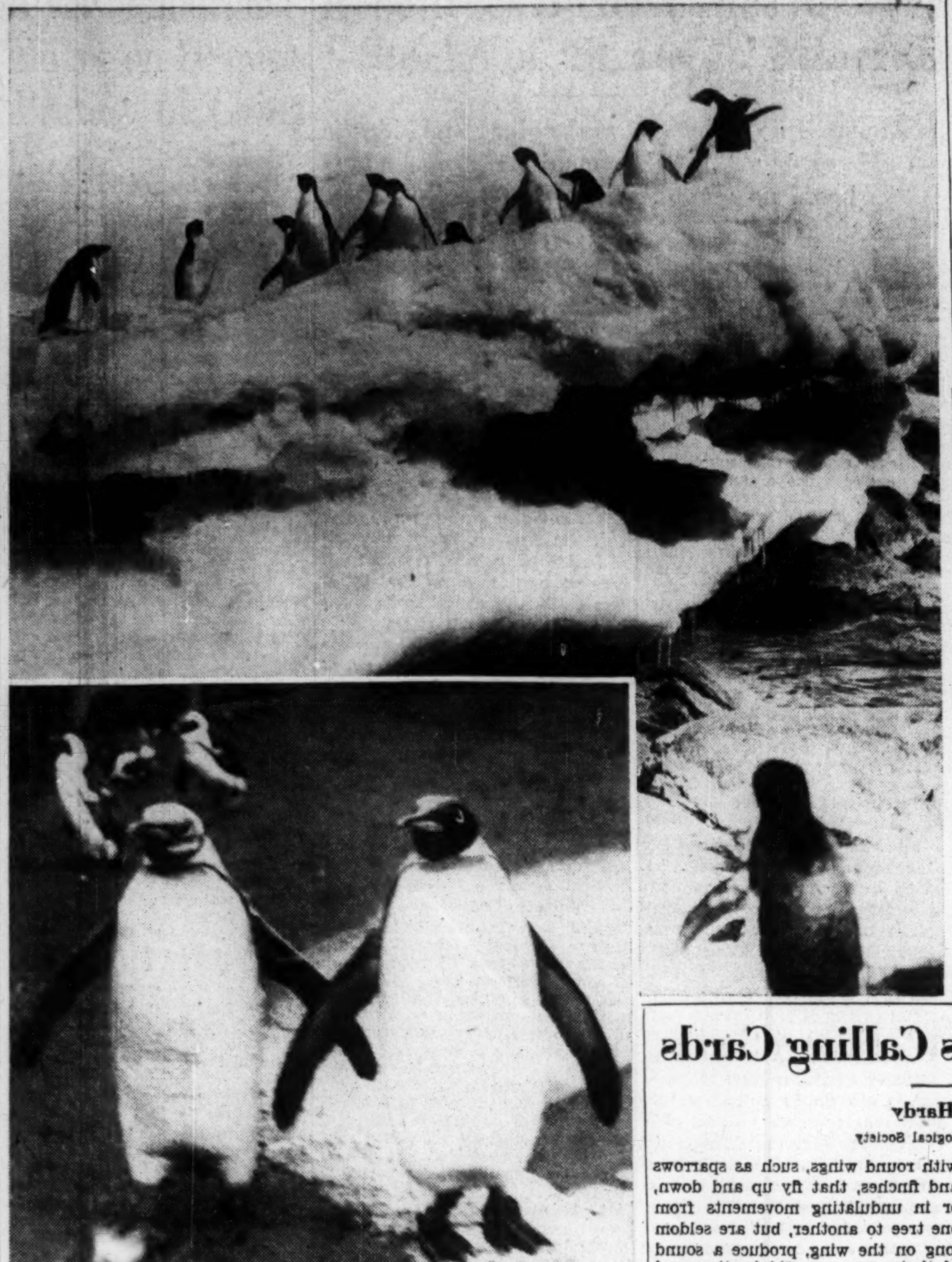
They did indeed! Even before he opened the door and was visible to us they knew he was coming. Turning quickly, they waddled to the steps and hopped up them, both feet at a time, as fast as they could, their little stumpy wings flapping. Their bills opened wide as they neared the man's outstretched hands, and remained so until they finally saw that they had been deceived. There was no fish dinner. In great disgust they shook their heads, and hopped down the steps again, carefully placing both feet together before each hop, as a small child descends a staircase—then resumed their former apathetic attitudes.

Of course I came home and read up on penguins. And I grew sorry for the lone three in the Chicago Aquarium. Because penguins of all varieties are very sociable creatures and are accustomed to live together in thousands. At sea they swim about in large schools; on land, at their breeding places (desolate, rocky islands), they live in huge settlements called rookeries. The sea is the penguin's element. He cannot walk with elegance or even with convenience on account of his very short legs. He cannot fly because his wings are only absurd little flippers. But in the water these flippers serve as paddles while the birds steer with their feet. They swim very skillfully and very fast, much of the time under water. They are playful, like porpoises, rolling from side to side, splashing each other, beating the water with their flippers, tobogganing headfirst down slippery slopes and landing with a splash in the sea. Surely they are the quaintest, strangest birds in the world, but most captivating and intriguing.

In my reading I found at least one person whose passion for penguin far exceeds my own. He journeyed to an island off the coast of South Africa which is one of their largest breeding places. There he lived for several months, studying their habits. His book is called, "The Island of Penguins," and his name is Cherry Kearton. He is an Englishman. This is the way he describes his first approach to the island:

"In front of us was smooth water rippling on to a sandy beach that sloped upward to a height of 40 feet. On that beach were about 1000 penguins. It was a truly astounding sight. We were of course in some measure prepared for it, yet for all that the sight of that beach, crowded, not with men and women, but with birds standing, walking and lying down, quite literally made us gasp. It was a great moment in our lives. Those comic-looking black and white creatures were to be our immediate neighbors for several months."

This scene is a far cry from the Chicago Aquarium! But I do not envy Mr. Kearton. After all, it must be a long, unpleasant trip to the penguin island off the coast of South Africa. I have seen three little penguins on the shore of Lake Michigan. To think of them living in the heart of my own country makes them very real indeed. No longer do they consort with the purple cow in lands unknown—they are alive, almost next door.



Upper: © Mawson Antarctic Expedition. Lower: Wide World

Upper—Penguins Assembled on an Icy Dais to Greet a Party of Intruding Explorers. Lower—Off for a Stroll

Flight Sounds as Calling Cards

By Eric Hardy

Fellow of the Zoological Society

DID you know that the sounds made by birds' wings as they fly are almost as varied as the many notes they utter in song?

The world has over 40,000 different birds, and hundreds of them can be recognized by the sounds of their wings when it is too dark to see the birds themselves, or when they are too far off for their colors to be distinguished.

A skein or flight of wild geese passing overhead at dusk makes a much more steady swishing of wings than does a passing flight of wild ducks, whose wings beat so fast that they whistle in the air. On the other hand, a herd of wild swans or tame swans in flight is recognized long before the birds come in sight by the peculiarly musical moaning sound their wings make, and the steady, rhythmic beats—a sound of haunting sweetness that may have given rise to the popular story of the swan song.

Very different, however, is the sound made by the courting snipe. This small marsh and riverside bird, with its long beak used for probing into the mud for food, makes a noise out of all proportion to its size, by mounting up into the air on a sunny spring or summer day, and then, after circling round, suddenly darting down head-first toward the earth, with its half-open wings held stiffly and its tail spread fanwise.

The Boom of the Snipe

The noise of the air rushing through its stiffened feathers produces a loud, deep "boom," or bleating sound, almost as loud as the noise of a swooping aeroplane, and audible, when the air is quiet, half a mile away. For a long time naturalists failed to understand how the little snipe made such an enormous noise in its courtship flight, until a famous student, having collected some of its feathers, fastened them to a cork suspended on a string, and swung them rapidly round and round until he produced the same sound, thus disproving the theory he had previously held that the snipe made the sound with its voice.

Many birds clap their wings together to produce a loud report like the crack of a whip. The common domestic pigeon, and many wild pigeons, such as the wood-pigeon or ring dove, are typical examples, for when they suddenly start off in flight, their hard wing quills, or flight feathers, rattle together so loudly that you can always hear the birds even when you cannot see them.

The short-eared owl—a bird of northern Europe that goes south in winter—and the nightjars—a group of woodland birds of the tropics that come north in summer—sometimes clap their wings in flight, or when alarmed, with loud reports.

"Whip-Cracking" Wings

When golden-eye duck—the wild duck of arctic regions that migrate south in winter—rise suddenly from the water, their wing quills rattle together with a loud report as they touch one another. In South America there exists, too, a little Manakin bird whose peculiar "whip-cracking" wings were first drawn attention to by Darwin, who noticed that the quills were curiously thickened to enable the wings to make a louder report when clapped together.

On the North Atlantic coasts of America or Europe the dive of the gannet, or solan goose, produces a terrific splash as the great white sea bird—three feet long—plunges down like a falling piece of marble.

The faster a bird flies the louder its wings whistle. Should you hear a rush of birds with a whistle of wings flying overhead at night from a marsh, and passing too quickly to be seen, you may know that, in all probability, they are plover.

The peregrine falcon, or duck-hawk, of the cliffs of North America and northern Europe, swoops down so fast after its prey—it is said to be the fastest of fliers, swooping at over 150 miles an hour—that the whistle of the wind through its pinions can plainly be heard within a reasonable distance. Small birds with round wings, such as sparrows and finches, that fly up and down, or in undulating movements from one tree to another, but are seldom long on the wing, produce a sound of their own, a rapid beating and flutter as they pass, the wings being too small, round, and soft of feather to produce the whistle that characterizes the flight of duck or plover. This rapid beat is followed by a short silence, then another flurry of wing beats, then silence, then flutter again and so on. These little birds, you see, fly through the air by rapidly beating their wings for a moment, then closing them for a brief rest during which they shoot on through the air. But before the bird can drop it beats its wings again to keep it up and going, and thus the series of sounds is produced.

Starlings, on the other hand, pass by with a constant hurried flutter of wings, not with a series of flutters and rests like the sparrow.

If a bird of appreciable size flies by on steady wing beats, but without making the slightest sound, it is almost certain to be an owl, for the wing feathers of the owl are soft and downy, and they move in complete silence as they quarter the fields at night looking for rats and mice. Owls hunt by stealth and surprise; hawks by speed that outpaces their prey.

The hummingbirds of Central and North America are named because of the gentle hum produced as they hover, poised, on fast-beating wings before some flower, out of which their long beaks can get the nectar.

Home Is What You Make It

6—A Desk Set Made of Tin Cans

By Dorothy Strauss Prien

MANY a tin can that has contained tomatoes, string beans or some other edible can be transformed, with tin shears and a paint brush, into an attractive and useful article for your room.

There are sure to be at least half a dozen cans of various kinds around the house. With the shears and a handful of nails for piercing and decorating, you can start work.

A desk set is easy to make and very attractive and practical for

Illustration I—A Desk Set Made From Tin Cans

your room. Starting with plans for a calendar pad or picture frame, cut up the side of a can and slice off the top and bottom. Flatten out the tin by pressing down on it or laying it under a flat piece of wood. Place the piece of wood on top of the metal and pound it with a hammer or wooden mallet.

Lay a 4"x6" cardboard pattern, which you have previously made from a cereal box, on the flattened tin. Draw around it with a sharp nutpick or icepick, scratching the pattern onto the tin. Cut on the outline with tin shears, and file the edges smooth if they are rough.

The tin should next be polished with fine steel wool. Circular strokes should be used to give a good finish. For a satin-like finish use kitchen cleanser. To obtain a hammered effect strike the smooth finish with a round-headed hammer until you have the desired effect. A narrow-headed hammer will give long, lined marks. To determine the appearance you want, practice on a strip of scrap metal.

Next fold the piece of tin in the middle so that you have two sections, each 3"x4". A very even and straight fold can be obtained by folding the metal on the edge of a table or board. Bend the sections slightly apart so that it will stand like a tent. Then bind the edges with electrician's tape. Red, blue, green or lavendar tape is very attractive on the silver color of the metal and the tape can be dyed to these shades. Lay the tape on the edge of the metal so that one half of the width hangs on either side. You may round the corners in one of two ways, as shown in illustration II, fig. B. Start and stop the binding at a corner or on the back of the article so that the ends are inconspicuous. Glue the calendar pad on the front of the frame.

You may glue a kodak picture on, and use it as a picture frame. If you wish to have the picture removable, make a ½" cut across the corners of the frame so that the corners of the picture may be inserted. Measure your picture so that the frame is sure to be large enough and in good proportion.

A double frame may be made by taking a 5"x6" pattern and folding it in half to make a 3"x5" pair of rectangles. Slit the corners to insert the pictures, as in illustration II, fig. C.

Book-ends should be made of a stronger gauge tin. They may vary in size from 2½"x3½" for small lightweight books on up to 3"x5", 4"x6", or 5"x7". Take a rectangular piece of paper the same size you plan to make your book-ends, fold it in half the long way, and cut various shapes until you have one that satisfies you. Keep it simple and harmonious in line. The piece of metal which is folded back to make the book-end stand up should be two-thirds the height of the front of the book-end. See illustration II, fig. D. Bend this part back straight and at right angles to the front of the book-end.

The letter holder should have a tall back section, the same size as the book-end. The front section should be at least one inch shorter so that it measures 3"x4", 4"x5" or 5"x6". The piece between the front and back rectangles may vary from 1½" to 3½" deep, depending upon the number of letters you expect to keep in it. Fold the front and back sections so that they are at right angles to the bottom section. See illustration II, fig. E.

Of course, you will need a pen and pencil tray. Construct this tray from a rectangle 4"x8". This will provide a tray 8" long with a 2" bottom and 1" sides as in illustrations I, fig. E, and II, fig. F.

An inkwell holder can be made to fit your rectangular inkwell in the same way.

To make a blotter with regular metal corners, cut a square of tin in half diagonally, as shown in illustration II, fig. G. They may be small or large, depending upon the size of your blotter and desk, and they may be made from squares ranging in size from 3" to 4½". Be sure to add

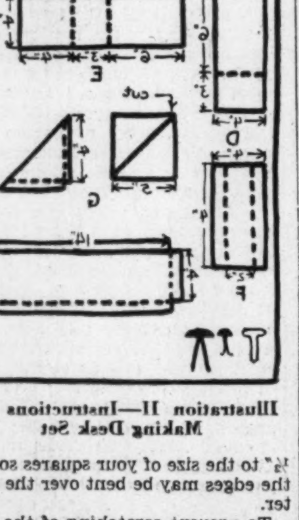


Illustration II—Instructions for Making Desk Set

½" to the size of your squares so that the edges may be bent over the blotter.

To prevent scratching of the desk top glue a piece of flannel or blotting paper to the backs of the corners. If the metal edges of the blotter corners are not bound with tape, cover the back edges so that they will not scratch the surface of your desk.

If you prefer, you may make two blotter ends which go across the two short ends of the blotter, as in illustration I, fig. F. They may vary in width from 2" to 4", depending upon the size of the blotter. Allow ½" on the ends and along one side of each blotter end, so that these protruding edges can be turned back over the blotter.

Hints for Our Reading List

Book Reviews

Canoeing With the Cree, by Arnold Sevareid. Macmillan: New York. $2.

THE adventure described in "Canoeing With the Cree" began with a day in early spring and a severe attack of "spring fever" on the part of two high school boys, and it is not unlikely to produce somewhat similar symptoms in many of its readers.

It was a warm May afternoon in a Minneapolis schoolroom, and after a class in English literature that the idea first germinated. Kipling had something to do with it, but Walt Port was mostly responsible. His plan? That he and his pal, Arnold Sevareid, should paddle a canoe up the Minnesota River to Big Stone Lake, then down the Red River of the North into Canada, on to Lake Winnipeg and up its eastern shore to Norway House, and from that point attempt a difficult and little known wilderness jump of 500 miles to Hudson Bay. One of the main attractions of the trip was that, as an all-water trip, it had never before been made.

Well, it was an adventure certainly, and the account of it makes a dramatic story. The 17-year-old author, Arnold Sevareid is said to be interested in the newspaper field, and the clear dramatic writing and fine sincerity of this book augur well for his success.

The most dramatic appearance of the Cree Indians, who figure in the title, was when, after the canoeists had lost their way on the Echimamish River, discouragement had set in. The appearance of a young Hudson's Bay Company clerk from Norway House in a large canoe manned by two Crees was their salvation. The boys were invited to follow the big canoe. "It was a gorgeous experience, living with the Crees and their experienced woodsman, but it almost broke our backs to keep up with them," wrote Sevareid. However, this experience did not compare in hardship with the miseries and distresses of the last lap. But at long last—Fort Henry—and a well-earned victory.

The boys took the trip without guides, and it required real courage, grit and determination to carry it through. As a record of adventure and sportsmanship this is a vividly interesting tale.

A Handbook of Fist Puppets, by Bessie A. Ficklen. Stokes. $2.

Anyone who has attended a puppet show put on by experts in the art—I have attended a puppet performance based on "The Little Flowers of St. Francis" which was a truly moving production—will understand the enthusiastic welcome which this book will doubtless receive from many budding puppeteers. It is important to note that it is concerned with "fist puppets"—puppets of the Punch and Judy type which slip over the hand and are manipulated by direct motion of hand and fingers—not with marionettes, which are worked by cords or wires.

"A Handbook of Fist Puppets" is written by a puppeteer, who has studied and experimented in the art for many years, and gives full directions, with photographs, and many diagrams, for the young beginner. Not only does it contain instructions for making puppets, their costumes and stage settings, but it provides three plays for the amateur: "Punch and Judy," "Br' Rabbit and Br' Fox," and "Somebody-Nothing."

"When once we know puppets we shall adopt them, and adapt them, to ourselves and to our times," writes the author, speaking for America. "First, because it is the nature of mankind to rejoice in these little brothers. Then because they are the simplest, sturdiest, most intimate and human of all the tiny people, besides being the easiest to make and to play."

Teachers and parents, as well as high school boys and girls who are taking up puppeteering as a hobby, will find this book a storehouse of advice and instruction.

Six Stories From Shakespeare, by Hugh Walpole, John Buchan, F. Brett Young, Clemence Dane, Viscount Snowden, Winston Churchill. Appleton-Century Co.: New York. $2.50.

The book is the result of an experiment. Six authors of repute undertook each to rewrite one of Shakespeare's plays as a short story. The plays are: "King Lear," "Julius Caesar," "The Merchant of Venice," "Coriolanus," "Hamlet," and "The Taming of the Shrew"; and they are retold by Hugh Walpole, Winston Churchill, Viscount Snowden, John Buchan, Francis Brett Young and Clemence Dane. There are also beautiful illustrations by Fortunino Matania.

The experiment is an interesting one. As might have been expected the retold tales have high literary merit, and, as a whole, they also succeed in preserving a considerable spice of the dramatic quality of the originals. Readers will particularly enjoy Clemence Dane's "The Taming of the Shrew." Her character analysis of both Petruchio and his Shrew is so sympathetic and illuminating.

Here is Kate beginning to learn her lesson: "She eyed her husband speculatively. What would Petruchio be like when he was not storming at the servants? What would he be like if, as an experiment, she agreed with him instead of disagreeing? After all, though he roared at the servants and they ran for their lives, they came back very soon and did not appear to hate him. How the servants had hated her at home! But Petruchio's followers were behaving as if the noise and bluster and the blows were all part of a game. Yes, she did really feel as if a game of blind man's buff were going on, as if she was the blind man. Was there perhaps a bandage over her eyes?"

The Flying Boat, by Robert N. McLean. Friendship Press: New York. $1.

Not a boat at all, "the flying boat" is a rattletrap car, and "Lindy," not an aviator, but a parrot, who travels around with Rosario Cruz, swinging on a perch in the back of the old car.

Rosario is a Mexican, and her story is partly true, for as the author explains in the Foreward, there is a real Rosario "but of course she goes by a different name." Rosario is only 16, but she is just naturally a missionary. She is called "the trouble girl" in the Mexican quarter of the Arizona town where she lives, because all sorts of ills are brought to her for advice and sympathy.

There is a mystery surrounding the girl's parentage, and when Joe Taggart, the young missionary on furlough from Oaxaca, sets out to find her real father, the story moves across the border into Mexico.

This is an exciting story, and since the author has first-hand knowledge of Mexico and Mexicans, he gives an authentic and colorful picture of Mexican trails, and life among the Mexican immigrants in the United States.

AIMEE BURDETT DAWES

Key to 'Ex' Puzzle

1. Excitement. 2. Express. 3. Exterior. 4. Extension. 5. Expense. 6. Exaltation. 7. Excellence. 8. Expanse. 9. Extra. 10. Examination. 11. Exclusion. 12. Explosion. 13. Excavation. 14. Excess. 15. Exchange. 16. Experiment. 17. Exhibition. 18. Exploration.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP WINNECOOK
Lake Winnecook, Unity, Maine. In beautiful, high on-shore grove. Activities that delight every boy—sailing, riflery, water sports. Manual arts. Counselor for five boys. 33rd year. Three-day horseback trip. Booklet. Herbert L. Rand, 8 Hemenway Road, Salem, Mass.

MOUNTAIN TRAILS CAMP
For boys, 10 to 17. In Adirondack Mts. Near Wells, N. Y., on Sacandaga River. 300 acres surrounded by State Forests.
A real backwoods vacation. All sports, swimming, canoeing, fishing, mountain climbing, forestry, geological excursions.
Season $165.00. Booklet.
L. F. FOUNTAIN, Director
339 North Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois

MOWGLIS
on Lake Newfound, N. H.
Thirty-Third Year
Mountain Trips—Riding, All Sports—35 Buildings—Constructive Leadership. BOYS—The Cubs: 7 thru 9 years. The Pack: 10 thru 14 years
ALCOTT FARRAR ELWELL, Director, EAST HEBRON, N. H.

CAMP PINNACLE
For boys 6-18. 19th year. Teaches good sportsmanship. Right living. Modern equipment. All sports. Special Out-Post in Maine for older boys. Literature.
A. D. Thayer, Bears Trail, Lyme, N. H.

POCONO PINES CAMP
FOR BOYS. Pocono Pines, Pa. High in invigorating mountains. Three hours N. Y. and Phila. Golf and tennis special features. All sports. 15th year. Catalog.
MR. and MRS. J. E. CALHOUN, 5906 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Passaconaway
For boys 6 to 16. Established 1909. Waterford, Maine. Eight glorious weeks in the woods of Maine with happy counselors. Highest state rating, excellent food, all activities, mountain, canoe and horseback trips, woodcraft, sailing, speed boat, private golf course. Fee reduced. MR. and MRS. A. G. CARLSON, Box S-587, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Leelanau For Boys
15th season
An individual Boy building camp. Unique location and equipment. All land and water sports including regulation size gymnasium, football and baseball fields. Thirty-two foot motor boat. Sailboats. Horseback riding. Tutoring optional. Boys may earn part of tuition. Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
Leelanau advertises ONLY in The Christian Science Monitor.

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO A. STANLEY, Director, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Spruce Mountain Camp
Adirondacks, Florida
BOYS — Two Distinct Camps — GIRLS
Thousand acres. Private lakes. All activities. Under 10, $150. 10 to 13, $175. Over 13, $200.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Pirman, Brightwaters, L. I., N. Y.

The Hilltop Camps
for Boys and Girls of All Ages
Established 1921, the oldest camps of the Southwest—on a mountain top by mountain springs and spring-fed swimming pools, near Fayetteville, Arkansas.
Address MRS. JOY PRATT MARKHAM, Director, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Stepping Stones
For Boys 4-12 and Girls 4-20
23 miles from Boston. Reasonable rates. Write for Bulletin
Edith L. Capen, North Scituate, Mass.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

WINNWOOD
Offers a happy summer vacation to boys and girls of all ages in an atmosphere of right thinking. All the activities of a camp, including basketry, music, art, dancing, archery, hiking, riding, baseball, swimming and tennis. July 1-Aug. 30.
WINNWOOD SCHOOL, INC., Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

CHIKOPI for Boys
AK-O-MAK for Girls
Muskoka Lakes district, Ontario, Canada
Directors, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Mann
Distinctively separate camps. All true camping activities, including sailing. Unexcelled swimming supervision. Individual attention. Further information, Coach Matt Mann, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

THE Klingaman Home School
Exclusive Vacation Home for Boys and Girls 6 to 16
All activities of a camp . . . swimming, camp craft, nature study, hiking, baseball, other sports. Also instruction in creative art, folk dancing, dramatics, and puppetry. Special tutoring in all grade subjects. Several acres of shaded grounds, large beautiful old home. Season June 17 to Aug. 24. Enroll for one week or longer. Booklet. MAIDA KLINGAMAN, Garden and Friendship Sts., IOWA CITY, IOWA

SUMMER SCHOOLS BOYS

THORN MOUNTAIN SUMMER SCHOOL
Jackson, N. H. Alt. 1600 Feet. Prepares boys thoroughly for fall examinations while experienced tutors inspire self-confidence and create interest in studies. Individual instruction in ideal mountain camp environment. Camp sports. Illustrated booklet.
George Bushee, 9 Richardson Ave., Arlington, Mass. ARLington 2077

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SARGENT SUMMER CAMP
AT PETERBORO, N. H.
Outstanding camp for girls on large private lake. Superior equipment on land and water. Well-balanced recreational program. Experienced counselors. Seniors, 14-19; Intermediates, 10-13; Juniors, 6-9. Riding in fee. Counselor course. Catalog. E. Frances Sanborn, Secretary, Everett Street, Cambridge, Mass.

T-LEDGE
"The Seashore Camp for Girls"
Orr's Island, Maine. On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. Sailing. Horsemanship. Deep-Sea Fishing. Aquaplaning. All Camp activities. Light airy cabins. Showers. Excellent Food.
TAM-A-RACK—Separate camp for brothers. Booklets: Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box 545, Orr's Island, Maine

SEA PINES FOR GIRLS, CAPE COD
Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups: Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box E, Brewster, Mass.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and Water Sports, Riding, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing. Modern equipment. 12th year. BOOKLET.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, Route 3—Maple City, Michigan
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor.

TEELA-WOOKET
FOR GIRLS, Roxbury, Vt.
The Horseback Camps in the heart of The Green Mountains. A 300-acre wonderland. Famous for beautiful horses, free riding every day and thorough instruction in horsemanship. Water sports. Private golf course. Cabins. Showers. Delicious food in abundance.
No Extras. Payments may be arranged. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys, 18 Ordway Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Camp Idlewild for Boys, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
For girls of all ages three groups. All land and water sports, white sand beaches, aquaplaning, dancing, dramatics, riding ring. Separate dressing rooms for each camper. 21st season.
Advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor
Illustrated booklet: MRS. W. R. HORTON, WESTBURY, N. Y.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

CELESTIA
Land Sports, Music, Art, Dramatics, Campcraft, Canoe Trips, Swimming and Water Sports emphasized. Riding included in fee.
A Camp for Girls at Winthrop, Maine
Miss G. Leister, 171 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miss C. Barrett, 192 Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone New Rochelle 6487

Camp Wah-Wah-Taysee
For Girls 6-16, West Dennis, Mass.
Varied program includes all land and water sports, crafts and dramatics. A fine, safe beach and the warm Cape Cod water make bathing especially enjoyable. Modernly equipped. Trained staff. Happy, carefree atmosphere. $150 season
Mrs. Florence R. Harnden, Miss Marjorie H. Buckle, 195 Summer Avenue, Reading, Mass.

CAMP COTUIT
On Cape Cod. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Counselor for every 3 girls. Sailing, swimming, tennis, dancing. Canoe trips. Music. Arts, crafts. Riding included in fee. Many campers from homes of Monitor readers. Booklet. Miss Emma L. Schumacher (Physical Director, Miss Beard's School, 1912-1930), 170 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WOODLAND
A Private Camp for Girls 6-19
Londonderry, Vt. 1700 ft. elevation. All sports. Varied program. Comfortable equipment. Riding. Rate $15.50 a week. Catalog.
Mrs. Herbert M. Lorenz, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vt. Camp Kaaterskill for Boys, Pownal, Vt., affiliated.

POCH-A-WACHNE
For girls, in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. An all-round camp for a limited number of girls. Swimming, riding, hiking, tennis, games. Screened sleeping bungalows. Modern sanitation and equipment. Private lake.
Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Probasko, Directors, BLOOMFIELD, CONN.

WALDEMAR
KERRVILLE, TEXAS—An outstanding summer camp for girls in the South. Nationally recognized for its string of fine Arabian gaited horses, beautiful rock buildings and expert instruction in all land and water sports, music, art, dramatics and dancing. Girls accepted for six weeks ($200.00), or twelve weeks ($350.00).
Literature upon request. DORIS C. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 806, San Antonio, Texas.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

Far Rockaway 7-2838, 7-0402
A. ABRAMSON
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
1110 OAK PLACE

Tel. Far Rock. 7-1716, Belle Harbor 5-3056
Stern's Bedding Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs
Broadloom Carpets
Mattresses Remade and Sterilized
1909 MOTT AVE., opp. Gem Theatre

FLUSHING

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Dry Cold Storage
$2 Minimum Charge
41-07 Kissena Blvd. Phone Ind. 3-5238

FROCKS, $1.95 and up
HATS, $2.25 and up
Boulevard Shop
Open Evenings
Monday, Wednesday, Friday

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
134-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms INC.
134-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. FL. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

FREEPORT

For Better Values
LITWAK'S
DEPT. STORE
80 So. Main St., Freeport
FOR YOUR SUN ROOM
Tailored ... and Priscilla Ruffled Curtains a special value at 49c pair.

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over for Men and Women

Florsheim and **Red Cross Shoes**
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
33 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD — 48 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizer, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Trellis, LAWN SEED, Rose Bushes
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS, HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING and ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
YOU MAKE THE TERMS
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—1708

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Smart - New - Spring
Millinery - Dresses - Suits
Youthful Half Size Dresses

HEMPSTEAD
Floral Park

PHONE FLORAL PARK 3016
Tulip Beauty Shop
141 TULIP AVENUE
H. Jensen, Prop.
FLORAL PARK, L. I.

TULIP SERVICE STATION
Flats Fixed Lubricating Oil
Auto Accessories
BATTERIES CHARGED
303 New Hyde Pk. Rd. Ph. Floral Pk. 4460
Franklin Square, L. I., N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
Wm. GRAHAM Co.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
Furniture Repairing
Cabinet Making
84-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0605

Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
88-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

COLDREN
Knit Garments
Made to your individual measurement. 2 or 3 pieces. Prices from $6.95 to $20.95.
LOUISE S. SLOCUM
Representative
3525 78th Street Hav. 4-3900

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

J.C.PENNEY CO
Nation-wide Department Stores
for Quality and Service
ELMIRA, NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CADAUTTA STREET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Collins & Stilwell
39 North Main Street 2000—2001

NEW ENNA JETTICK
$5.00 Spring Styles $6.00
Now Ready
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 N. MAIN STREET

H. P. AYRES
ELECTRIC WIRING
Fixtures and Appliances
117 SECOND AVE. Phone 4216

ITHACA

SERVICENTER, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

Grace Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and Machineless Permanent.
405 College Avenue

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
15 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 3111

LARCHMONT

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
140 Hallmon Drive
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island
BALDWIN

Service—Quality—Cleanness
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 No. Grand Ave.
TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4987

Chas. Lorenz
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Poultry, Game and Sea Food (Gorton's), Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
13 and 15 Grand Avenue
Tel. Frp't 4260
Gorton's SEA FOODS

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business.
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-0170
Supreme Laundry
Quality Work by the Pound at Low Rates
1079 White Street

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5757
Sublu Carpet Cleaning Corp.
Rugs Cleaned and Sterilized
Upholstered Furniture Cleaned
1525 CENTRAL AVENUE

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY
"Where Quality Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.
1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science Church

Drew Arch Rest Shoes
For Women Also
FOOTWEAR for Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

S O S
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING, BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

SPORTS WEAR
The courts and links are being prepared for your leisure moments.
CORRECT CLOTHES
are here for every occasion,
at **McLEAN'S**

BRONXVILLE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1075

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Thatcher Motors, Inc.
94 PALMER AVENUE TEL. 3363
Authorized
Dodge and Plymouth Dealers
Service, 231 White Plains Post Road
TEL. TUCKAHOE 3383

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
89 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

Women's
"SPUN-LO" Underthings
Gloves,
Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3353

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
96 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 0680-0681

COAL WOOD OIL
GRAMATAN
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
72 Kraft Avenue Tel. 3900

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6280-6281

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone 1421, 10 to 5 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. G. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
J. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

RUGS
Oriental and Domestic
Electrically Cleaned and Shampooed
We Call and Deliver
Phone Gr. 4226
P. MASSING & SON
436 RHODE ISLAND STREET

GRANT
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Prime Beef Poultry
(WE DELIVER)
337 Parkside Ave. Phone University 0480

Make Your Selection in the Privacy of Your Home
Madge A. Keenan
LINGERIE designed to bring about the lines which characterize the fashionable gowns . . . Fine Hosiery too.
39 St. James Place Gr. 6875

CORTLAND

HEADQUARTERS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
VARNISHES
WALL PAPER—LINOLEUM
WINDOW SHADES
H. C. MUNSON
108 MAIN STREET

Kalos Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Wave Specials
$5.00 up
303 NEWBERRY BLDG. Phone 2165

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

ARCH-RELIEF
The Activity Shoe
for Women
L. SPELKE & SON
419 MAIN STREET STAMFORD

Featuring the
ZOTOS Machineless Permanent Wave $10.00
JAMAL Machineless Permanent Wave $8.50
The Patterson Beauty Salon

Showing the Smart New SAXON-WEAVE SUIT $35.00
WORSTED-TEX SUIT $38.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
361 Main Street, Stamford

WATERBURY

OUR THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY SALE
Starts Wednesday, April 24th
and continues for 10 Days
We invite all of our MONITOR READER FRIENDS to come and participate in this truly remarkable savings we offer for this BIG BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.
Hundreds of Marvelous Anniversary Offerings. Everything on Sale—and in many instances, savings are greater than we have ever been able to offer.
WE WILL SELL EVERYTHING IN THE STORE AT A REDUCED PRICE
Remember the Date—Apr. 24 to May 4
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

STAMFORD

PERRYS
Spring Cleaning
Send blankets, curtains, rugs, drapes, chair covers to
PERRYS
41 JEFFERSON ST. PHONE 3-2161

NORGE Rollator Refrigeration
Norge Washers to Match
Clapp, Rose & Vaughn
11 Lewis St. Phone 4-2139

Cook the Electric Way!
WESTINGHOUSE DUAL-AUTOMATIC
FLAVOR ZONE
ELECTRIC RANGE
with magic cooking control.
$149.50
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Exquisite Handkerchiefs
For MOTHER'S DAY GIFTS
Our Outstanding and Unusual Designs
Hand Loom Linens—Block Print
Handkerchiefs far above the ordinary—
Davis & Nye Inc. Gift Store
60 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

You Pay No Premium for
MILLER BROS. Individualized
FUR STORAGE

Miller Brothers
IMPORTERS 1110 N. CHARLES ST.
Frank E. Bentz Chas. F. Galton
BENTZ & GALTON
Tailors
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with our exacting standards ... and Ladies' Tailoring.
21 W. SARATOGA STREET, BALTIMORE

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
One-a-Year Sale of New
Silk Suits and Frocks
$9.85
Only during this sale can you find such outstanding values. Made to sell for $16.95. Frocks you can wear all spring and summer.
• Washable Crepes
• Colorful Washable Prints
• Silk Jacket Ensembles
• Silk Redingote Ensembles
• Three-Piece Suits
Fashion Salon—Second Floor

Our Newly Arranged
CARPET and RUG DEPARTMENT
is the most attractive spot of its kind in Albany.
COME IN SOON!
W. M. Whitney & Co.
NORTH PEARL ST. ALBANY, N. Y.

The Sherwin-Williams Company
Paint Headquarters
BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE
CENTRAL AVE. AT QUAIL ST.
Tel. 4-4163

GRACE MERIT
21 NORTH PEARL ST.
MILLINERY
Style—Thrift
Prices from $1 to $10

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
275-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

New York Dress Goods Store
35-37 COLONY STREET
4 GREAT DOLLAR DAYS
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday
April 25-26-27 and 29

MIDDLETOWN

We invite you to see our
New Spring Clothes for **Dad and Son**
B. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3030

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call the Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP 4-9135, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
126 TEMPLE ST.

WALK-OVER SHOES for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STONE, Proprietor
886 CHAPEL STREET

Flowers and Plants
Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4664

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-3329

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
123 ORANGE STREET
6-5100
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page can be found on our shelves

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 2-3634, 2-1374

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

JEWELERS
HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
BERGER and LUNDBERG
149 Temple St., Second Floor
Phone 5-7458

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLD HARD WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 214 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $5.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

J. L. MALLETTE
HOSIERY—
Gordon—Service and Chiffon, 79c—$1.00
McCallum—Service and Chiffon $1.00
Kayser—"Fit-All Top" Chiffon and Service, $1.15
88 Washington St., So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone 4-1535, 10 to 5 daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

GREENWICH

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greensberger
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates cheerfully submitted
271 GREENWICH AVE., Greenwich, Conn.

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
282-284 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 633

The Friendly Hearth
14 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE
Formerly The Country Book Shop
The best of the new books for sale or rent. Magazines, Collection Stamps, Fine Stationery. Specializing in Children's Books.
Ethel Whittington Chase

CARL JENSEN
SKILLED MECHANIC
Automobile Repairing and Overhauling
Over Twenty Years' Experience
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
116 HAVEMEYER PLACE TEL. 1092

Margretta Bakeshop
Specializing in Italian and Danish Bread
Daily Delivery
156 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 2594

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone 2-3618, 1 to 5 daily. Except Saturday.
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

A-1 Clean Sterilized Sand for Playboxes, Dark Rich Loam, Crushed Stone for Driveways, Concrete, Gravel, Cinders.
ATLAS
270 PROSPECT AVENUE
Telephones 4-1070 Evenings 7-0423

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
25 STATE ST.
PHONE 6-5355

Official Royal Silver Jubilee PORTRAITS of Their Majesties the King and Queen of England (Dull or Shiny Finish) 50 to $1.25
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

In the Spring—It's
RHUBARB PIE
Beroth Bread Shops
559 MAIN ST. 1123 MAIN ST.
336 ASYLUM ST.

C. Reminder BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

4 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new friends. We thank you and our friends for the many kindnesses shown us, and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1361

Tempting prizes in ANTIQUES
MODERN GLASS
LAMPS—OLD SILVER
SPECIALTIES
139 FARMINGTON AVE.
Eleanor T. St. John Elizabeth Townsend
Edith C. Taylor

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Blue Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
126 Main Street Phone 5-1622

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661
Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
124 HANOVER STREET Phone 1469

Local Classified

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Home for gentle, lovable Siamese kittens, either single or together. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

HOUSES FURNISHED

COMING TO BOSTON? Will rent modern furnished house in beautiful Belmont, for May and June or summer months. F-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—To rent, beautiful furnished year-round house on lake front, electricity, running water, bath, radio, telephone. Oil, elec. 3 sun porches, 2-stall garage. MRS. D. C. BACHMAN, R. F. D. No. 1... 6-1686.

JEWELERS

WATCH Expert Watch and Clock Repairing Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR W. PITT, 39 West St., Boston.

MILLINERY

LADIES—Why throw old hats away; we can remodel them into smart styles. DORIS MILLINERY, Studio 1-L, 1-2-W, 39-A; 435 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mansfield 6-7366.

MOVING AND STORAGE

F. A. HINDE & SON
Furniture and Piano Moving Local and Long Distance Trips
Storage, Packing, Shipping
11 Myrtle Street, Somerville, Mass.
Office, SOM. 6130 Night, CAM. 3088

WANTED—Load to Buffalo or en route at once.
NOBLE R. STEVER
148 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone Talbot 3800

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO.
DRIVER DESK CO., 6 E. 23RD, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 551 Fifth Ave. (Room 2311)—Practitioner's office, part time; tel. Murray Hill 2-3871.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 161 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
Tuned, repaired or rebuilt in any condition. Annual contract basis. Reed organs tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience. Formerly Reuter, Moller, Kimball and Estey Organ Cos.
8885 17th Place, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-1881

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

HOMES! Small, large colonial. Modern—acre or more woods. Homes Finding Co., 1 Talmadge Hill, Norwalk, Conn.

MADISON, N. J.—For sale, stucco semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths, screened porch, 1/4 acre, garden, garage. Call Madison 6-1497-W, or W. L. WALLING, 12 Forest Rd., Tel. Madison 6-1897-W.

MILTON, MASS.—Modern 7-room, 2-bath, 2-car garage. Near trains, school, churches and Academy. F-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Lot for sale, Clover Street, improved street, water, gas, sewer, electricity. Monroe 3888-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, comfortable rooms, excellent board; near Christian Science church. Tel. Aspinwall 3984.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave.—Room, hot and cold running water, opposite The Mother Church—Desirable single or double; reasonable; also transient.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms with running water, near Mother Church; reasonable. MRS. STUART, 189 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON—Comfortable room, freshly redecorated, also attractive outside room with private lavatory; piano privileges; reasonable. Tel. Kenmore 9451.

N. Y. C., 610 W. 116th St., near Riverside Drive—Pleasant room, near bath; private family; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 1358 Madison Ave.—Studio, four windows, kitchenette, running water, breakfast; reasonable; references.

N. Y. C., 3095 Broadway (Apt. 4-D)—Very pleasant room; private home; elevator, shower, running water; transients.

MRS. HELEN ..., 3104 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

Oriental Rugs CLEANED, REPAIRED
Expert work at moderate prices. Domestic rugs shampooed. JACOBIAN BROS., 62 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Kenmore 4453.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK—Light housework; thoroughly experienced; free to go anywhere. Box 4B, 1328 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SUMMER HOMES

DARIEN, CONN.—Attractive old house, completely furnished, 7 rooms; running brook; garden; 2 baths; reasonable. Telephone Darien 5-0...

NORTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Comfortable furnished house; 12 miles south of Boston; modern conveniences; attractive grounds; beach near. Write Box 2...

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Tel. Chelsea 2-4837
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Repaired
Arcade Typewriter, 48 Province St., Boston

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

FOSTER-BESSE
Women's Heel Hugger Shoes
All types and sizes.
$3.95
Men's EMERSON HATS
$3.85

ANNUAL TRAIL
Rose Bushes, Flowering Shrubs
32c
Evergreens, Fruit Trees, Shade Trees
HOWLAND'S

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING
The Sherwood-Morgan Co.
856 Broad Street Phone 4-2259

HENRY C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
1134 BROAD STREET

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the opportunity to serve you.

3-DAY SALE
Beginning Thursday
WOMEN'S—POTTY PRESTON
MEN'S—EMERSON and MONOGRAM
SHOES $5.95
Regular $6.50
MEIGS & CO.

School Age Raised To 16 Years in Bill Signed by Lehman

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has affixed his signature to the bill by State Senator A. Spencer Feld (D.), of New York City, raising the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years, and it will become effective on Sept. 1 of next year.

At the same time he signed the bill of Assemblyman Herbert Brownell Jr. (R.), of New York City, extending the prohibition of advertising signs adjacent to parks and parkways outside cities, to parkways outside cities with state funds or through federal aid. Under this measure, no such billboards could be put up within 500 feet of a parkway without written permission of the original park commission or the municipal park commission having jurisdiction over the city parkway.

In signing the Feld Bill, to which he affixed his signature yesterday, the Governor characterized the legislation as marking "a great step forward in regulating the employment of children and enlarging their opportunities for education." The measure was urged by the Governor in the annual message to the Legislature.

Another measure signed by the Governor was the bill by Assemblyman S. Earl McDermott (D.), of Cohoes, making it a misdemeanor for a manufacturer to offer for sale any drugs or medicine not compounded under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist or chemist, or for any person to offer any drug or medicine which does not contain on the label the full name and address of the manufacturer or seller.

Nine measures got the Governor's veto; two of these dealing with relief, which, he held, were in conflict with the Federal Economic Security Bill.

Arkansas Debt Fund More Than It Can Pay

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25 (P)—Arkansas has more money available for highway debt retirement than it can legally pay out June 4, the date of the next tender of bonds. Only $1,300,000, plus a few thousands of an unexpended appropriation, was provided for payment of various classes of highway debts prior to June 30, and the State has about $1,800,000 to pay on its debt.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c an insertion, 5 line minimum, 50c a line for three consecutive insertions. An application blank and ... of ... will be sent on request. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WELL educated young woman over 25 with some experience in selling to a... schools or ... to supervise ... Position ... mature ... in ... ; salary ... and expenses. Give age, ... and experience. Suite 3300, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc.
Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 142 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE furnished summer homes available; rental ...; ... of country; ... SUZANNE GEDNEY, 18 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Rye 671.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Room, comfortable; ... MRS. MARY GIFFORD, Com. 7852.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

346 BEACON STREET
Desirable furnished apartments, one room, bedroom, kitchenette ... ; exceptionally large ...; ...

N. Y. C., MIDTOWN—Will sublet ... apartment; references. White B-12, Suite 3340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WILL SUBLET VERY ATTRACTIVE NEWLY FURNISHED apartment, electric refrigerator ... Tel. ... 30 Hemenway St., Boston.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 171 West 12th—Four rooms, ... kitchen, refrigeration; ... $115.00; ... Tel. Co. 5-6077 ...

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

"SOLVING ALTERATION PROBLEMS" is our specialty. We do all types of alterations ... Our SERVICE is complete ... without obligation.
Wildman & Newman, Inc.
33 West 42nd Street, New York
Pennsylvania 6-7383—4

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CHILDREN'S CAMPS, WITH RIGHT ENVIRONMENTS, are needed. For camps of this type ... Suite 3340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER CLEANERS and DYERS
Alterations and Repairing
Competent Tailoring Department
30 E. 10th St., New York City Stuyvesant 9-6893

CORSETIERES

CORSET, CORSELETTE, BRASSIERE individually designed to meet the need.
LILLIE ROTH
602 W. 190th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Bl. 3-0830

FOR SALE OR RENT

COTTAGE—Furnished or unfurnished; 4 rooms, ... ; ... water; R. F. D. Waldoboro, Maine. ... E. M. ... Chaplin, Maine.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid for ... WINKELMANS, 12 East 13th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-8973.

FUR STORAGE

FUR STORAGE
Cold Storage Call Liberty 3653
WINTHROP FURS, Inc.
390 Devonshire St., Boston. C. H. Anderson.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED couple; wife, chambermaid; husband, houseman ... Mrs. ... 121 First Ave., Gloversville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Experienced Protestant milliner with ... WANTED—Young women of 17 ... for care of children ... address ...

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON—Mrs. ... Private home for elderly people ... care if needed. Circle 6273.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

SALLY SHOPPE
Exclusive Millinery
Hats of the Better Type, Ready Made and to Order, from $2.95
Specializing in Large Head Sizes

JAMAICA

SPRING IS HERE!
Now is the Time for:
● Dry Air Cold Storage
● Repairs and Remodeling
● Beautiful Capes, Scarfs and Jackets
John Furs
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street Republic 9-0400

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-5070-5071

BETTY HAT SHOPPE
8961 164th Street (Jamaica)
HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Right in the midst of our
Spring Planting Season
ROSE BUSHES—SHRUBS
FERTILIZER
Giffen's Hollis Flower Shop
191-02 JAMAICA AVE. Hollis 5-0820

LONG ISLAND CITY

KNICKERBOCKER-SEACREST LAUNDRY INC.
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"
4323 DREYER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

Red Ash Coal Company INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

for
• PAINTS
• WALLPAPER
• WINDOW SHADES
John J. Lake & Son
88 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lynbrook 3155

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270, Port Jefferson 555}

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

L. W. BEHAN
CHEVROLET AGENCY
A Good Selection of Used Cars
80-84 W. MAIN ST. PATCHOGUE, N. Y. Phone 1600

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

RICHMOND HILL

for
● Awnings ● Window-Shades
● Venetian Blinds
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
Phone Rep. 9-7777

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001

• LIPSCHUTZ •
STATIONERS
114-10 Jamaica Ave.
Phone—Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

TELEPHONE RICH. HILL 2-2530
GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-09 JAMAICA AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE

Life	LIABILITY
Fire	
Tourist and	Employers Flywheel
OtherFloaters	Elevator Public
Rents and	Contractor Teams
Leasehold	Automobile Landlord
Use and Occupancy	Steam Boiler General
Burglary and	Workman's
Plate Glass	Compensation
Surety Bonds	

Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
Laurelton 8-2357, 8-2555

Matrix Shoes
"Your Footprint in Leather"
Wilbur Coon Shoes—Special Measurements
WOMEN'S BUDGET SHOES
$4.45
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3284

Telephone Virginia 7-9081
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Formerly on Jamaica Ave.
NOW
105-14 LIBERTY AVE.
Yes, We Deliver

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

We serve only the best
Prime Meats
WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

Phone Richmond Hill 2-3037 Estab. 1874
Hollis 5-5383
WESLEY HAFF
SANITARY
MODERN STORAGE
WAREHOUSE
Movers and Packers
Let us estimate. No obligation.
8710 Lefferts Avenue at Jamaica Ave.

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
High Pressure Greasing
Willard Batteries
9345 104 ST., near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily. Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

For the Particular Woman
BETTY HARRIS
EXPERT CORSETIERE
Smart Foundations
Corsets and Brassieres
Fitted and Altered with No Extra Charge
Tel. Rockville Centre 4008
266 Merrick Road

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Starters,
Generators and Ignition
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7349

Charles W. Grabau
TEL. R. V. C. 418
Hay, Grain, Seeds, Fertilizers and Insecticides. Birds, Gold Fish, Pet Supplies, Bird Cages, Peat Moss, Vigro, Humus.
171 Sunrise Highway

Doris Hand Laundry
Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed
Curtains and Blankets Done Reasonably
Tel. Rockville Centre 3944
23 South Park Ave.

Phone Rockville Centre 1140
SARNO'S MEAT MARKET
Prime Meats, Provisions and Fancy Poultry
Prompt Delivery
30 MAPLE AVENUE

ST. ALBANS

HOME APPLIANCES
PRINCIPAL MAKES
Electric and Gas Refrigerators—Gas Ranges
Laundry Equipment
Radiator Enclosures—Delco Oil Furnace
CONSULT
H. L. NEAL
L. I. Representative Jamaica Branch of Abraham & Straus, Inc.
114-43 178th Pl., St. Albans. Republic 9-3567

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

AWNINGS!
Towne Decorators
IRVING HERMAN
Upholstering Slip Covers
35 East Boston Post Road
Tel. Mamaroneck 3456

MOUNT VERNON

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Annesi
Shoe Repairing Shop
BE SURE YOU GET
O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS
Long Wear, More Spring, Greater Comfort
8 Oakley Ave., cor. Gramatan Tel. Oak 9576

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
33 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

New System Laundry
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
ALSO
DRY CLEANING
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
LIKNU SERVICE

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service.

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
A NEW LOAN LIBRARY
Full Line of Office Equipment
New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AVENUE Tel. Oakwood 7410

Jewelers in Mount Vernon
Oldest Established
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING
SILVER and CHINA
COMMUNITY
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

TIMELY CLOTHES
The Edson Lewis Co.
CLOTHIERS — HABERDASHERS
21 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

EASY WASHERS
Norge Refrigerators
Expert Washer Repair Service
GEORGE H. McKEE Inc.
101 East 3rd Street Oak. 1030-1031

If you'd like to save next winter on the cost of
FUEL OIL
Consult
LEO J. MURRAY
9 South Third Avenue
PHONE OAKWOOD 3421—PELHAM 0246

NEWBURGH

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle-1300

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 5552

ANNABELLE CURTAIN SHOPPE
CURTAINS, DRAPES, SLIP COVERS
Made to Order
LAMP SHADES and GIFTS
389 North Avenue, opp. Sickles Avenue
Tel. New Rochelle 6986

Leonard Tafner
JEWELER
HAMILTON WATCHES
TELECHRON CLOCKS
SILVERWARE of NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692

LET US REPAIR AND REBUILD YOUR VACUUM CLEANER
Washing Machine or Mangle
For $1.25
Electrical Repairs of All Kinds
With a Guarantee of One Year
Replacement Parts Extra
W. S. DURR & COMPANY
448 North Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.
Phone New Rochelle 8751

Rutz-Craft Confections
A Full Assortment of My Famous Chocolates and Delicious Mints
Boxed Most Attractively
Telephone N. R. 5611
Lillian L. Rutzler, Established 1923
74 Parcot Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. BARUCH, Prop.
NEW SPRING FROCKS
arriving daily . . .
CHIC, YOUTHFUL STYLES
in regular and half sizes.
Also up to size 46
12 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

MADAM
Are you interested in improving your figure? We introduce to you a new Brassiere with amazing results. Have your figure SCULPTURED at extremely reasonable prices.
CECILE-RAY
8½ W. Fordham Road, near Jerome Ave.
EDNA RAY, formerly with Dorothea Doctors

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
736 Flatbush Avenue
Buckminster 2-3827

EPPY SHOPPE'S
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.
898 Flatbush nr. Church
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.
125 Second Ave., New York City
Corsets and Brassieres fitted to your form by expert fitters.

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
Storage—Packing—Shipping
Chas. A. Johnson
772 Coney Island Ave. WI 6-4040

JEWELER
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Finest Repairing of All Kinds
1112 Flatbush Avenue
INGERSOLL 2-8462
OPEN 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY
We Do Work of Every Description
503 Kings Highway
Esplanade 5-1141

RIDGETOWN DAIRY
409 86th St. Cl. 6-4027
Orders Promptly Delivered

Freda's Beauty Shop
7503 THIRD AVENUE
Tel. Shore Road 5-9482
CROQUIGNOLE AND SPIRAL PERMANENT WAVE, $5.00
MACHINELESS WAVES
JAMAL STEAM WAVE, $7.00
ZOTOS OIL WAVE, $10.00
CONTOURE COSMETICS

COMFORTABLE DRESS SHOES
Men's Sizes 4 to 21
Women's Sizes 1 to 13
Special care given to children
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
Hardware, House Furnishings and General Repairing
LOCKSMITHS
ELECTRICAL WORK
BUCKMINSTER 2-7714
865 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Flozel Beauty Salon
INCORPORATED
One Flight Up
525 OCEAN AVENUE
BUCKMINSTER 4-6343
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Hair Cutting
Cor. Church and Ocean Aves.

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
50 Church St., N. Y. City Cortlandt 7-7800
Wilton, Conn. Wilton 113

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM—WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA
Incorporated
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE. N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanents $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

Mary Ray
Russian Beauty Salon
Hair Dye and Permanent Wave Specialist
Monday to Thursday, Shampoo and Wave $1
52 E. 56th St. Phone Eldorado 5-5479

Emil's Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waves
CROQUIGNOLE and EUGENE
$5.00 $6.50 $7.50
Open From 9:30 to 9:30
223 E. 86th St. Telephone
bet. 2d and 3d Av. RH. 4-9123

PEEKSKILL

Offenbacher's Market
1000 MAIN STREET
PHONES: 1165—1166
Delicatessen—Groceries—Meats
Fruits and Vegetables

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL
(Continued)

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE Inc.
and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE
RIZZUTO MOTOR COMPANY
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK
D. Rizzuto, Pres. Phones 551-552

FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387
KEYSTONE PAINTS
Varnishes—Brushes—Wallpaper
Glass—Sundries

PELHAM

PHONE PELHAM 3493
BILTMORE VALET
CLEANING, TAILORING
PRESSING
Shoe Repairing
Hats Cleaned, Blocked
Quality Work—Moderate Prices—Courteous Service
987 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

Kesbec
Quality Service Stations
• Esso • Essolene • Essolube
427 N. Main St. Tel. 283
Foot of Byram Hill Tel. 4325

POUGHKEEPSIE

Quality Hosiery
at all prices
Suitable for Wear With These Famous
Matrix Shoes
Luckey Platt & Co.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Summer Store Hours, Beginning April 29th
DINING ROOM, 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
STORE, 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORE
Best Butter—Fresh Poultry
Eggs—Groceries
366 MAIN STREET

THERESA BAKE SHOP
273 MAIN STREET
A pleasing array of tempting bake goods for all occasions.

4501
Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

AEROTYPE ESSO
Arthur C. Hankinson
South Road at Academy Street

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

F. E. Thompson Company
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
75 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires — Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries — Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
502 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Manufacturing FURRIER
Cleaning, Cold Storage,
New Garments, Repairing,
Remodeling
ORLA KIRK
357 South Goodman Street Monroe 3351-W

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunch or dine in an atmosphere of harmony at moderate prices
CANDIES ICE CREAM

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR FLOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends
Never Less Than 20%

HAVE you heard about the latest development in permanent waving. The new Fredericks 50% Cooler Method is the greatest advantage ever in permanent waving.
Call Stone 2723
MAY RYAN
80 EAST AVENUE ROOM 210

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real AYSHIRE MILK
Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

OLDSMOBILE
D. R. Pritchard
706 DEWEY AVENUE
Phone for Demonstration
GLENWOOD 4900 (GEN. 5653)

"Jack" Miller
542 Garson Ave. Culver 1434-W
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Air Conditioning Humidifiers
Furnace and Boiler Units

Paint and Glass
Geo. H. Wahnitz, Inc.
115 State Street Main 1094
Paint—Varnish—Glass—Brushes
White Lead—Oil—Shellac
Everything for the paint job.
At Reasonable Prices Free Parking

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

New System Laundry
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
ALSO
DRY CLEANING
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

For Your Printing
THE PRINTER WICK
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 1661
JOHN HUTCHESON
Florist
Fine Assortment of
Spring Plants and Cut Flowers
45 FENIMORE ROAD SCARSDALE, N. Y.

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Avenue and Ardsley Road
Evergreens—Shrubs—Shade Trees
ROSES - - - PERENNIALS
Fertilizers—Lawn Seed—etc.
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2096

Miss Foster
The Treasure Cleaner
Delivery Service
Clothing, blankets, comfortables, puffs, slip covers, draperies, curtains, laces and fine linens.
Knitted Garments and Suits a Specialty
Every garment given the most careful treatment here at my own plant. 135 Summerfield Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 2030.

COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Tires and Accessories—Battery and Ignition
Monitor Service Stations
PURE OIL Products
Hartsdale Branch EAST PARKWAY Tel. Scarsdale 3422
Scarsdale Branch CENTRAL AVE. Tel. W. P. 9119
Complete Lubrication Service

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBINSON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8860

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Nemo-flex
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$3.50 to $16.50
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
H. S. BARNEY CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paints
The Store With the Green Front
223 West Water Street

Reminder that we carry
BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
MAPSTONE BROS.
Tel. 4-3138 1911 S. Salina St.

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genessee St. Tel. 2-0163

INSURANCE
(all kinds)
Monthly incomes paid as long as you live.
No physical exams.
R. H. HERRING
1100 Chimes Building Tel. 23191
Residence Telephone 45662

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

TROY

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Exclusive Wall Paper Patterns
ANDERSON WALL PAPER & PAINT CORP.
18 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y.

R. C. Reynolds, Inc.
Authorized Norge Distributors
NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
MONUMENT SQUARE

UTICA

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS for MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Spring Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Bleecker St. at Charlotte
Famous

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee St. Utica, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

COMPANIES and individuals whose business would be benefited by seasonal use of bank credit are invited to discuss their requirements with our officers.
This bank makes sound commercial loans to be repaid within a reasonable period.
Northern New York Trust Company
A Marine Midland Bank

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
The Flower Shop
116 ARSENAL STREET PHONE 4128

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8833, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

Now Showing in White
Sandwiched ARCH PRESERVERS by Selby
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS

TREE SURGERY
Care of Trees
SPRAYING—CAVITY WORK
FEEDING—PRUNING
Earl R. Durand
Box 253, White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 7115W

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole
Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, Finger Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Elsie S. Bloomberg
Interior Decorator
HOME FURNISHINGS
11 LINDA AVENUE W. P. 3810-J

SPRING CLEANING
Should include care of the
PLUMBING and HEATING
apparatus in your home!
For Plumbing and Heating of all kinds call
HENRY F. RAAB Inc
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE STREET TEL. W. P. 7740-41

Safety First for your FURS
New Modern Cold Fur Storage Vaults on Premises.
1% on Your Valuation Above $500 Value
Minimum Charge Fur Coats, $2
Minimum Charge Cloth Coats, $1.50
PROJANSKY'S
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1139

1935 Air-Cooled Electrolux
1—Costs Less to run
2—No moving parts
3—Silent operation
4—Gas Company Service
$10 Delivers 2 Years to Pay
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2013

RUG CLEANING!
We specialize in Cleaning and Shampooing Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets.
Also Repairing and Storing in Fireproof Warehouse.
CARPENTER STORAGE, Inc.
Established 20 Years.
107-121 Brookfield Street Tel. W. P. 478

Liberty Food Store
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Delicatessen
Rinso 19c
Babbitt's Cleanser ....3 for 13c
Lux Soap ....3 for 19c
240 BATTLE AVE PHONE W. P. 3428
FREE DELIVERY

Painting and Paperhanging
CALL
DURAND
for Appointment
P. O. Box 253 Tel. W. P. 7115-W

YONKERS

Hudson Fuel Company
49 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

PURE CREAMERY
473 SO. BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 3186
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES
AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5 and 10c store

AFTER EASTER SALE
of
COATS, SUITS and DRESSES
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2575-2576
The BEST in MEATS
Private and Institutional Trade

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features

Boston Symphony Waxes Forth

* * *

Recent Recording of Strauss Tone Poem 'Thus Spake Zarathustra' Proves Triumph

Monthly Disk Makers' Review

Late in January of this year a group of music critics, phonophiles, musicians and radio editors sat enthralled in Symphony Hall while the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky radiocast over a nation-wide network at the same time that its music was recorded in a little room backstage.

One of the results of that recording and radiocast session is before record lovers this month in the release by RCA Manufacturing Company of Richard Strauss's tone poem "Also Sprach Zarathustra" (Thus Spake Zarathustra). This recording, as well as others to follow, marks the return of the orchestra to the roster of active Victor recording organizations.

Nietzsche the Inspiration

Strauss's Zarathustra was conceived from the book of the same name by Friedrich Nietzsche, the German philosopher. According to Strauss's own words, he did not intend to portray Nietzsche's philosophy in music, but rather to "convey by means of music an idea of the development of the human race from its origin, through the various phases of its development, religious and scientific, up to Nietzsche's idea of the Superman."

Whether Strauss fulfilled in his script the generous plan he designed for himself in Zarathustra it matters not. This music has captivated audiences strictly for its own sake without regard to any philosophical connotations.

How Recording Is Done

In recording in Symphony Hall a great burlap curtain was stretched across the auditorium, as it is at regular rehearsals, in order to reduce hall echoes. In recording, a buzzer at the podium warned the orchestra and conductor to get ready. Then a red light flashed for the actual recording to begin.

Contrary to general opinion about recording, the orchestra did not play continuously through Zarathustra, allowing the recording engineers to catch it as they went along. Instead, the orchestra played directly to the breaks that occur at the end of each record side.

Conductor on the Alert

Occasionally, Mr. Koussevitzky would cease conducting, suddenly laying down his baton with a vigorous slap on his manuscript as the orchestra's interpretation of a certain phrase displeased him. While the engineers backstage quickly transferred new wax platters on their machines, Mr. Koussevitzky used the intervals to instruct his men, and with batoned gestures and "tum-tum-tummed" phrases showed exactly how he wished the questioned phrase to be played. From watching this an onlooker got a small idea of the procedure at "shirt sleeve," or rehearsal sessions.

Music Full of Vigor

The Zarathustra contains some great volumes and extremes of tone, and such is the state of recording that these phrases are heard to perfection. There is a magnificent crescendo on the first side with orchestra and organ. There are trumpet octaves of great power. Strings and woodwinds speak of a great yearning with unmatched beauty. There are furious violin cadenzas and harmonics. But these challenges to recording have been met, and this album is a truly excellent accomplishment—a revelry in recorded orchestral tone.

Strauss: Also Sprach Zarathustra (Thus Spake Zarathustra), played by Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Five Victor records in album (nine sides).

Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 in F Major, played by the Ecole Normale Chamber Orchestra of Paris, Alfred Cortot, conductor. Two Victor records.

This was the first of a group of six concertos written by Bach for the eccentric Landgraf of Brandenburg who collected concertos as another would collect coins and stamps.

In spite of the small value put upon the music by the patron the concerto is singularly fresh and vigorous. The second adagio movement contains some lovely melodies. As in all, in this group of concertos Bach featured one instrument and in this concerto the French horns are heard in their dusky peculiar beauty. Their odd harmonics at times cause one to think there have been mistakes in playing. The recording is played raggedly and hurriedly in spots though it is well heard.

European Releases

Orchestral

Beethoven: Symphony No. 3 in E Flat, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Six H. M. V. disks in album. A splendid new recording of the Eroica Symphony and a great performance in every way.

Rachmaninoff: Rapsodie for Piano and Orchestra, played by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist, and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Three H. M. V. disks. H. M. V. actually produced this work with the composer at the piano and the Philadelphia Orchestra three weeks before its first performance in Queen's Hall. It is Rachmaninoff's music woven round a theme by Paganini. The more one plays it, the more enjoyable it becomes, and it has the advantage of being intelligible to the ordinary music lover.

Mozart: Symphony in C, K. 425, played by the British Broadcasting Corporation's Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Busch, conductor. Three H. M. V. disks. This short work is a most restful piece of music, well played and recorded.

Berlioz: Roman Carnival Overture, played by the Berlin State Opera Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor. Decca-Polydor record. Brightly played but not very interesting.

Orchestral-Choral

Borodin: Choral Polovetsian Dance, No. 17—Prince Igor, and Mozart: Kyrie Eleison, from Mass in C, sung by the Leeds Festival Choir with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. Columbia record. Two outstanding choral works admirably played, sung and recorded.

Instrumental

Chopin: Fantasia in F Minor, and Etudes, No. 3, Op 25, and No. 8, Op. 10, played by M. Solomon, pianist. Columbia record. Well played and recorded.

Chamber Music

Brahms: Piano Quartet in C Minor, played by piano and string trio. Columbia record. Done by four musicians whose names are unfamiliar. The liaison between piano and strings is not too good. The andante movement is the most attractive.

Vocal

Weber: Invitation to the Dance, and Das Ringlein-Madchens Wunsch, sung by Miliza Korjus, coloratura soprano. H. M. V record. Mme Korjus would be better served by singing something more worthy of her beautiful voice than the Weber item. The latter piece allows her to show her wonderful range and flexibility.

Mozart: Arias from "The Magic Flute" and "Cosi Fan Tutti," sung by Julius Patzak, tenor, of the National Theater, Munich, accompanied by the Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Decca-Polydor record. Mr. Patzak is good, but he has been recorded almost too loudly for a gramophone without volume control.

Bach-Gounod: Ave Maria, and, Bizet: Angus Dei, sung in Latin by Heinrich Schlusnus, baritone. Decca-Polydor record. Mr. Schlusnus's voice is well controlled and his diction as perfect as ever.

Mozart: Firm as a Rock, and, The Slowly Fleeting Hours, from Cosi Fan Tutti, sung in Italian by Ina Souez, soprano, and, in the latter, with Heddle Nash, tenor. Columbia record. Both are charmingly sung.

Organ and Orchestra

Mozart: Andante from Sonata in C Major, played by Gerhard Bunk, organist, with the Dortmund State Music School Orchestra. Decca-Polydor record. This sonata was written by Mozart when he was only 21 years of age. Well played and recorded with just the right amount of echo.

President to Explain Relief in Radio Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

extra clerks will be required in the Treasury simply to send out the pay checks which will be given to newly recruited relief workers? Some 7,000,000 checks—if optimistic plans are carried out—may even be sent out every month.

First Since Last September

The fireside speech—first since Sept. 30, 1934—is specifically for the purpose of removing widespread and admittedly, natural confusion in popular thinking. But it is keyed to a moment when a decided lift in public enthusiasm is necessary. If the work relief plan is to be a success, it will call for a large degree of popular co-operation. Moreover, without an accretion of sympathy and support, the rest of the President's legislative program in Congress is likely to drag and bog-down.

In short, the President is attempting to recapture the popular support which was his in the early days of the Administration, and to make headway against the growing criticism which his lieutenants are reporting to him on every hand. An attractive, convincing, money-spending speech is held to be just the ticket for the nation's mood by one group of political advisers. In effect, the entire country is invited to step up and file its application for pieces of the pie now spread out on the Washington pie counter.

It is the President's purpose to tell how, when, and where the \$5,000,000,000 will be available.

Explanation Badly Needed

And some such explanation—even of the bare workings of the relief plan—has been rendered necessary by the piecemeal statements hitherto released, mostly coming verbally from the President and open to various interpretations placed upon it by newspaper and commentators.

So far, two stages in the new set-up have been announced. The third, covering the allocation board, will be made this evening. Already the public knows: (1) That Frank C. Walker will be in charge of a clearing house for applications; and that (2) the spending network will be mostly through existing governmental departments and agencies, with only three new ones created. The third stage, involving actual distribution of the money, is in many ways most important to citizens. It will be through a board, under close supervision of the President himself.

Thus, the great nation-wide made-work plan gets under way, involving even more billions than have hitherto been poured out over the 48 states. The President will attempt to pierce the veil of public misunderstanding, disinterest, and even apathy registered to date.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Wyoming

Casper—May 6 to 11, inclusive, 9 a. m., KDFN, 1440kc.

Changes in Schedule

Maine

Bangor—Monday and Tuesday, April 29 and 30, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

"The Monitor Views the News"

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

New Jersey

Asbury Park—Wednesdays and Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WCAP, 1280kc.

Changes in Schedule

South Carolina

Anderson—Week days, 3 p. m., WAIM, 1200kc.

Police Claim Two Held Are Sweepstakes Agents

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Described by police as the chief agents for the Irish Sweepstakes in the East, Oscar Stevenson and his son, Lincoln, were arrested yesterday on charges of violating federal statutes pertaining to mailing of lottery matter.

Detectives, in a raid on the Stevenson hotel suite, seized a file of 5000 names, allegedly a mailing list of agents throughout the eastern United States, a batch of tickets on the Epsom Downs Derby, and several parcels of literature.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Qualified Juror

Six men summoned for jury service had cried off on various pretexts. When the judge came to the seventh he was getting sarcastic.

"Does your wife need you at home?"

"No, sir; I ain't married."

"What about your business?"

"Haven't any."

"You think you can spare time to serve on the jury this afternoon?"

"I do, sir."

"You seem to be the only man who has time to serve his country as a juryman," said the judge. "Would you mind telling me how it happens?"

"Sure!" replied the juror. "You're going to try Jim Billings, ain't you? Well, I've got it in for him."—Montreal Star.

The Big Test

Salesman: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have here a famous flexible comb that will stand any kind of treatment. You can bend it double, you can hit it with a hammer, you can twist it, you—"

Interested Listener: "Can you comb your hair with it?"—El Paso World News.

Less Strenuous

Willie's mother thought him delicate, and so he was excused gymnastics at school.

Uncle: "What do you do while the others are in the gymnasium?"

Willie: "I go in the park and play football."—Montreal Star.

Aha!

"Why does Marie wear that thin, scanty coat in this zero weather?"

"Oh, she told me she had to save up to get a set of furs for summer."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Number Forty

THERE appears to be general agreement among scholars that the numeral "forty," as the Bible writers used it, was almost always employed as a "round number." Thus, in many instances "40 years" is taken as signifying "a generation" (Hastings Dictionary: III, p. 563), as when we read in several passages in the book of Judges that "the land had rest 40 years" (Judges 3:11; 5:31 cf., 8:28). This interesting statement in Ps. 95:10: "Forty years long was I grieved with this generation," would appear to support this contention. Then, again, the Hebrews seem to have considered that a man reached his full growth about the age of 40, for we read that when Moses was "well-nigh forty years old" (Acts 7:23 R. V.) he took steps to support his countrymen; while Ex. 2:11 says that this occurred "when he was grown." It was, we are told, at the age of 40 that Isaac married (Gen. 25:20), while at the same age Caleb was sent to spy out the land of Canaan (Josh. 14:7).

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Stuffed Apricots

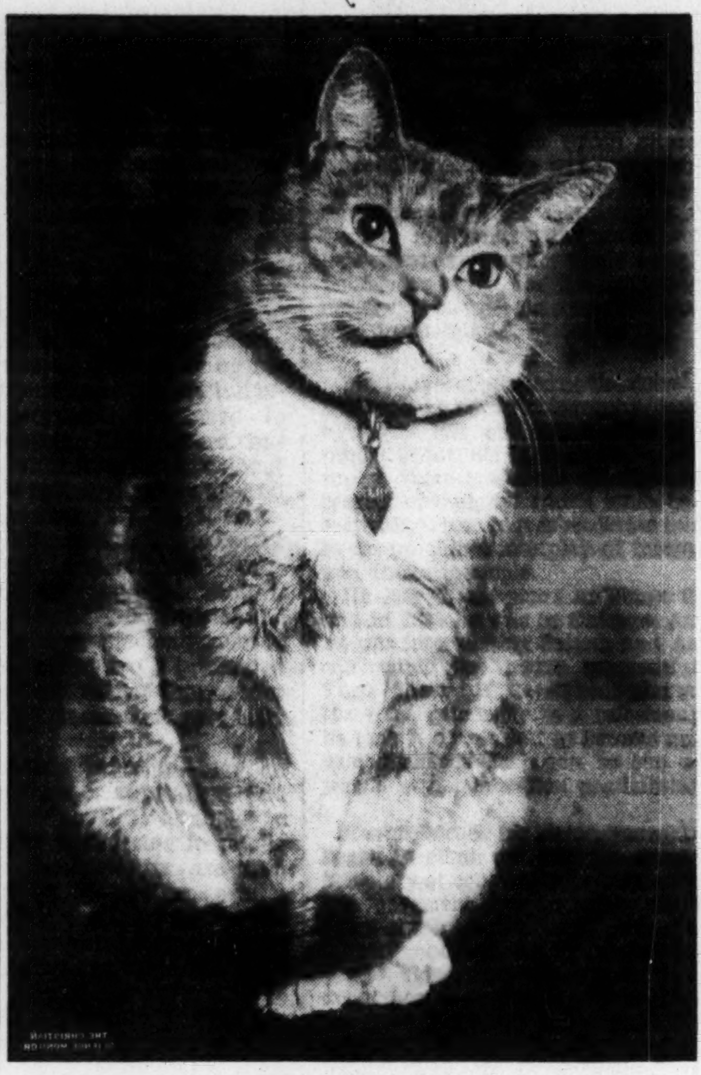
EVERY morning a young woman makes up a large number of glazed stuffed apricots. These she sells in different delicatessen shops and to some private people for large parties. She cooks the dried apricots until partly soft, then she makes a thick sirup and recooks the apricots in this. When the apricots are partly cool and glazed, she stuffs with English walnut meats, and then rolls them in granulated sugar. These have a tart, sweet taste that many prefer to stuffed dates. Their color is also an asset, as they make a pretty note of yellow in serving and the profits are attractive.

J. R. L.

Quotation for Today

"OF WHOM didst thou learn manners?" Lukman replied: "From the unmannerly. Whatever I saw them do which I disapproved of, that I abstained from doing."—SAADI.

Mr. Tuffy McNutt



This Dignitary of the Cat World Was Snapped for the Monitor Camera Club by Miss Helen Waldo, New York City

The South Through A Windshield

10. Northwestern Florida

THE long flat distances which beguile the motorist as he drives down the east coast of Florida, and across, and back up the west coast, gradually hump up into small hills, as one drives north, and in the northwest the country is pleasantly rolling—not exactly mountainous, since the highest elevation in the State is well under 400 feet. Tallahassee (population 10,700) struck us as being rather oddly situated for a state capital, but we recalled that it was chosen as the site for the permanent capital by representatives of Pensacola and St. Augustine, capitals of western and eastern Florida in 1823. Northerners hadn't yet discovered southern Florida.

Tallahassee is an attractive city, on an all-year transcontinental route (U. S. 90), and manages to catch a good deal of transient business. We put up for the night at the pleasant home of a little woman who was "trying to earn enough to pay taxes" by letting rooms to tourists. She said that she nearly always accommodated nine each night. Well, a person can pay lots of taxes on $9 a night! The city is important as a trading center; but we shall always remember it for the beauty of its setting. Near by is one of the largest springs in the world, Wakulla, gushing up millions of gallons a day.

An early start enabled us to reach DeFuniak Springs in time for breakfast. We had passed through much country which reminded us of Alabama. But we do hope that the good people will take mercy on the motorist and keep their pigs off the highway.

Pensacola (population 31,575) was our next stop. Here we saw what is widely regarded as one of the finest natural harbors in the United States. We hadn't seen the Gulf since we left St. Petersburg, but the highway now skirted it for a grateful little distance. The United States Navy avails itself of Pensacola's facilities and stores its submarine flotilla there for the winter; it also has established there the Naval Aeronautic School, which is rated as the world's largest.

We were now about to bid adieu to Florida and its 1277 miles of shoreline. We would be less than honest if we failed to record how enthusiastic we were with every inch we saw through the windshield. Everyone said that Florida would keep tugging at us until we would eventually return to make it our home. But there was this stubborn hitch: Surely, it must be oppressively hot there in summer. We nursed this thought until a filling station attendant in Miami said that he had gone back to Philadelphia last summer to see his folks, but that he had to cut his visit short because of the heat, and hurry back to Florida and its breeze.

If we had any property in Florida, we'd hold it.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Easter Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hutchinson, Kan.

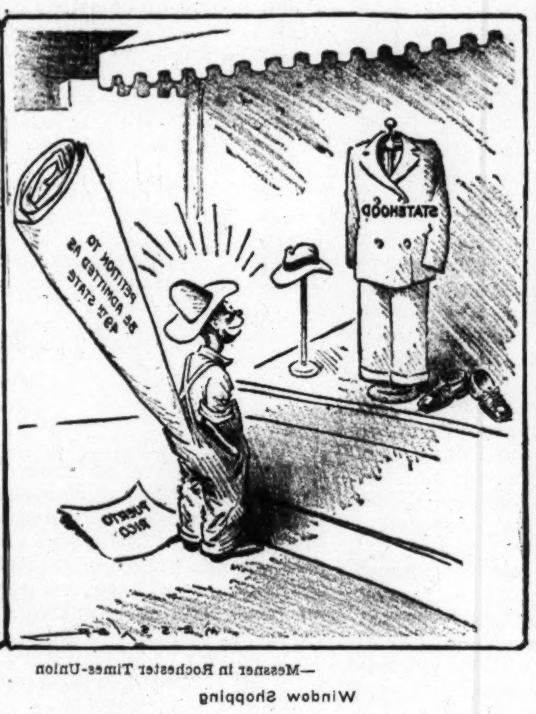
A WHOLE array of Easter lilies could have had no higher value for the writer than the gift of a tiny chocolate Easter egg, because this gift spoke to her of the gratitude of a child.

The writer had carried a seven-year-old boy, whom she had never seen before, into her home one day when he had sustained a mishap, and later took him to his school in her car. This happened a few days before Easter.

The following day, during the noon hour, he went to her home, inquired for her, and on finding that she was not in, asked to be directed to her. Although this meant eight blocks out of his way, he walked the distance, proudly carrying a tiny chocolate Easter egg in a nest of green grass that he had fashioned himself, holding it in place and protecting it from the wind with both little hands. When he finally reached his destination and presented his gift, his genuine satisfaction was beautiful indeed to see.

It is needless to try to tell how delighted the writer was over this, because, from all appearances, he seemed to have very little of worldly comforts. This childish gesture was appreciated more than ever, when she found out that he had been accustomed to little or no candy himself, and lived in a large family as an adopted child.

Cartoons of the Week



Window Shopping —Messner in Rochester Times-Union

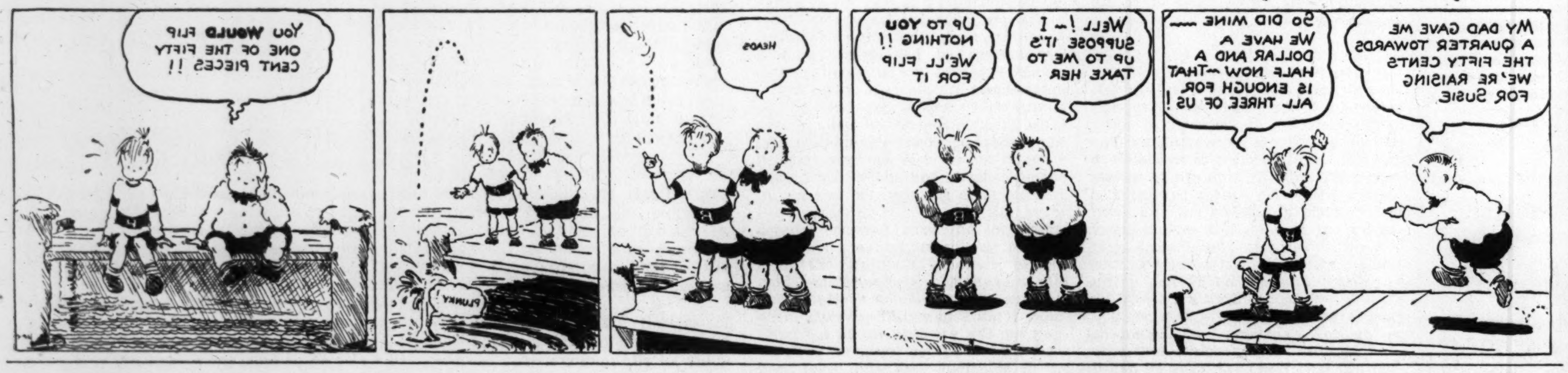
Paul Revere Has a Harder Job Today —Duffy in Baltimore Sun

Awaiting the Hatch —Messner in Rochester Times-Union

The Tax Collector at the Poor Man's Door —Orr in Chicago Tribune

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Easy Come, Easy Go

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Something to Whistle About

By CARMACK

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Thursday, April 25, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society

• Editorials •

Not by Bread Only

OVER half the earth today there is such a questioning of the established economic and social order as history has never seen. No such widespread and conscious comparison of systems could have accompanied various changes of the past, as from nomadism to agriculturalism, from feudalism to commercialism, from individualism to industrialism as are now witnessed in discussions of capitalism, Socialism, Communism and Fascism. Even the most conservative capitalist agrees, at least in theory, that there must be drastic reforms of capitalism if it is to survive. Nearly every day sees new proposals for reform. Two interesting ones have just come together.

One is by Dr. Sheldon Glueck, professor at Harvard and nationally known authority on crime prevention. He believes the present system creates much of the crime which infests it by failing to provide fair economic opportunity and a sense of security for a large portion of the population. He points out that in America about a sixth of the people, and especially millions of eager youth, are today not only suffering from want but from lack of avenues for self-expression and achievement. And he says:

> Further damage can be prevented through the suppression of economic cannibalism.

The other is from Federal Judge John C. Knox of New York. He indicts "capitalism's indulgence in an orgy of unrestrained license," and declares that unless it supports "decent social legislation"—he lists bank deposit insurance, old-age pensions and unemployment insurance—capitalism will be "scattered to the wrathful winds."

It is very easy to agree with these gentlemen. But a great many people today—and they are not all Reds—are convinced that it is not the abuses but the system itself that must be eliminated.

They point out that the further capitalism gets from a pure *laissez faire* state where competition was supposedly free between individuals having equal advantages, the closer it comes to collectivism. And they argue that this partial collectivism, represented by giant industrial and labor monopolies, will, by its organized power and unrestrainable pursuit of profit, destroy the unorganized sections of the economic community upon which it lives. For good measure they add that even before destruction comes in this way capitalism's economic imperialism may destroy civilization through war.

Without taking quite such a black view of the situation, it would be well to recognize that such diagnoses come nearer the truth than those which take no account of the transformation that power machines have worked in the industrial world. And it takes no Communist to see that another world war or another great depression will bring real revolutions.

What to do? To start with, it may be useful to recognize that there are two kinds of capitalism. Capitalism, as individual ownership of property, has existed in some form in almost every age and nation. Always, too, two main motives have operated in capitalistic production: the desire for material possessions or power, and the urge to achieve.

If capitalism is to be reformed, it must be through curbing the motive that piles up material possessions or power and encouraging the motive which produces for the satisfaction of producing or for conscious social purposes. Some industrialists have recognized the need to change the emphasis. Henry Ford has said some very interesting things about production for use rather than profit. And recently his spokesman, Mr. W. J. Cameron, declared: "Business cannot serve two masters. It will serve either the production of dividends or the production of goods, but hardly both." And he claimed that production is more efficient when it is under "engineering control," interested chiefly in the product, rather than under "financial control," interested primarily in profits.

Such doctrine—and practice—may go far to remove abuses of capitalism and check demands for political changes to place the sources of production in public hands. But few industrialists are free from the necessity of putting profits ahead of everything else, and few workers are free from the necessity of putting material rewards ahead of other satisfactions. The best hope of reform for capitalism is to lessen the emphasis on materialism, to develop the freedom and motive to work for higher ends, to do rather than to get. In this the key is spiritual growth, a better understanding that "man doth not live by bread only."

A Thrill Without a Thrill

TWO-WAY proof of the feasibility of commercial flying over the Pacific is offered in the air-mail flight of Pan America's clipper from California to Hawaii and back again. The giant air clipper's successful voyage gives island and mainland a next-door-neighbor nearness which henceforth may be reckoned in terms of hours instead of days.

It was the first round-trip flight to Hawaii and the first attempt to carry pay loads over the Pacific. Yet even more significant than these "firsts" is the easy manner in which Capt. Edwin C. Musick and his five flying mates carried through the initial voyage. It augurs well for an early extension of a projected air route to the China coast by way of Honolulu, Midway Island, Wake Island, Guam and Manila. The California-Hawaii leg is much the longest on the Pacific airway.

Only yesterday, as it seems, that 2400-mile Pacific water gap was a hazardous proving ground for nonstop flying ventures. Today it is a proved track for established commercial flight. The impressive steadiness with which the four-motored flying boat launched its regular service to and from Hawaii is what led Captain Musick to observe that "the big thrill in the trip was the fact it was made without a thrill." Probably the most exciting fact about commercial aviation today is its matter-of-fact adherence to regular flying schedules.

Poetry Unawares

LIFE is full of pleasant surprises. Consider poetry, for example, about which a most cheering discovery has just been made. Poetry is generally considered to be a pretty good thing in its way, but is usually thought to be very difficult to write.

Poets themselves have rather encouraged this idea. The great Virgil used to write only ten lines a day, and there was a famous English poet who declared that he had done a hard day's work, having in the morning put in a comma in his new poem, and in the afternoon having taken it out again.

But, although poetry writing may present difficulties, ardent literary researchers in England have just discovered that these difficulties are overcome by many more people than is generally supposed. Just as Molière's Monsieur Jourdain spoke prose all his life without knowing it, so, apparently, innumerable unexpected men and women write poetry unawares.

Dickens's novels, notably "The Old Curiosity Shop," especially in the pathetic passages, are positively splashed about with blank verse, while even sober, erudite and academic works on natural science burst into ecstatic poetry without their writers guessing it. Whewell, in his famous "Elementary Treatise on Mechanics," wrote this passage: "Hence no force, however great, can stretch a cord, however fine, into a horizontal line which is accurately straight." He was much surprised when it was pointed out to him that this was poetry—not very unlike Tennyson's "In Memoriam" in meter.

Similar remarks apply to parts of Smith's "Optics" and several other learned works. Thus, there may be verse—especially blank verse—all around us, without our even guessing it.

It may be in the letters of our friends; perchance right here beneath one's very nose, the deft iambic may be tucked away in this discussion of poetic prose.

Is America Going Co-operative?

SEVERAL news items appearing during the last few months seem to signify a growth of consumer co-operation in the United States. In these days of changing systems, these signs of co-operation take on special significance.

Not long ago the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange bought a feed mill in Buffalo. In itself this move is neither surprising nor exciting. But against the background of the exchange's history it becomes both. The exchange was started with a loan of $30,000. The loan was paid back out of profits. Since that time, without selling capital stock or floating bond issues the exchange has built up a business with more than $1,000,000 in assets and has paid back to members more than $2,000,000 in dividends. Purchase of the feed mill appears as a step toward co-operative control of processing.

On April 13 the Central Co-operative Wholesale, operated by 101 retail stores in Minnesota, Wisconsin and northern Michigan, made holiday to dedicate a new $100,000 headquarters in Superior, Wis. The C. C. W. announces that in 1934 it did a business of $1,780,000, an increase of $433,000 over 1933.

The United Co-operative Society of Maynard, Mass., is well along on the road to its avowed goal, a community in which members may make all purchases through co-operative agencies.

The co-operative movement seems to have been more active than vocal the last few years. Most of this growth can be accounted for by the fact that hard times have driven growing numbers of people together in an effort to save money by co-operative buying. The voice of these people is now being raised in a statement that co-operation is one way out of the depression.

For years there has been an unmistakable co-operative trend in such democracies as England, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries. In Canada the movement is winning more and more attention. It can hardly be said yet that America, like Sweden and Denmark, is going co-operative, but it is gaining wider experience in some of the possibilities and benefits of the movement.

A Publisher's Story

Book News of the Day

STORIES behind stories are practically certain to make interesting telling. The business of a publisher is to find stories, and behind every volume bearing his impress, there is almost certain to be a story.

And thus we come to Chronicles of Barabbas, by George H. Doran (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50). Mr. Doran entered the publishing business when he was fourteen, and living in Toronto. Walking up Yonge Street, he saw a publishing house and bookstore, and at the door swung a placard, "Smart Boy Wanted." It was the Willard Tract Depository Limited and George Doran was hired for $2 a week.

The title of his reminiscences is an allusion to the Gospel of St. John (and to the phrase which Byron altered to read "Now Barabbas was a publisher"), on the ground that, during the eighties and nineties of the last century, there were so many more authors than publishers that any author would accept any publisher's terms, and the publishers did not always cherish the author irrevocably first, in the matter of contracts.

Mr. Doran stipulates at the outset that his book is no autobiography. Much is obviously left out which it would be proper to include in an actual autobiography; there is also an objectiveness in respect of material which tends to preserve Mr. Doran in a subordinate relation in an unfolding interplay of interesting and dramatic people.

He stayed two years in Yonge Street and in 1892 he was in Chicago. At first he was interviewing British and American publishing house representatives. Then Fleming H. Revell sent him out on the road, ostensibly as a salesman; but he took it on himself to become an ambassador, too. He began to run across people with publication possibilities.

Having struck his stride, young Doran began to climb up; and the story of it is a story of constant forward and exciting movement, bespangled by incidents of all the interesting and consequential literary and artistic figures of a long period. How many times have we wondered how such people as Mary Roberts Rinehart, Kathleen and Charles Norris, Bennett and the others got started in letters? Well, Mr. Doran knows, and he tells; tells with leisure and understanding and good humor; he and his writers did not always agree, but if they disagreed they fought briskly and got it over, and balance was restored again. Or, if sometimes a publishing alliance had to be broken, the friendship remained. And it is clear from underlying things in Mr. Doran's book that he had a talent for handling writers. He knew when to be strict, and when to be lenient.

It is not everyone, faced with writing down a record of business experience, who can maintain the stance of amiable raconteur. Mr. Doran has done this with charm and simplicity, and the result is pleasant to behold.

J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Applying the Rule of Reason

By Frank L. Perrin

PRESS dispatches a day or two ago told us of a decision rendered by a judge in the Federal District Court at Greenville, S. C., in which it is held that the use of Public Works Administration funds to establish a proprietary business in competition with an existing public utility is unconstitutional. Of course it must be realized that this decision is not final. It may be reversed if an appeal is taken. But the view taken by the learned judge, H. H. Watkins, is applauded if for no other reason than that it indicates an increasing determination on the part of the public, and the courts, to reassert individual or state or community rights when these are threatened or disregarded by experimental national industrial and economic policies.

How easily, after all, are people swept off their feet and influenced, sometimes against their better judgment, by carefully or cunningly conceived propaganda. Political medicine men do not resort to crude incantations and sleight-of-hand to win and persuade the credulous and the distressed. But we are not many decades removed from the torchlight-procession era, and not entirely immune from the hypnotic influence of the patent-medicine vender. Many of us still linger in the shadows or on the outskirts of the crowd secretly wondering if something out of the ordinary will not happen. The "painless" dentist and the razor hone faker draw their audiences, in the cities as well as in the villages, and beguile the listeners. They find adequate protection in the unwillingness of those who have been victimized to publicize their own folly.

The South Carolina case is interesting because of the probability that similar conditions will arise, or already may have arisen in other jurisdictions. An established utility, the Duke Power Company, sought an injunction against the PWA to restrain the expenditure of an allotment of $2,852,000 for the erection and equipment of a county-owned plant to be operated in direct competition with the privately owned plant. It was made to appear that the erection and operation of the new utility would seriously interfere with the business of the established plant and thus lessen its earnings and profits.

The presiding judge held, and quite properly it would seem, that the use of public funds provided under national or federal authority in the construction of purely local enterprises was in violation of constitutional precedent. The proposed plant, he observed, would be a proprietary and not a public enterprise, since its primary purpose would be to sell power to private interests in a limited area. Incidentally, he explained that the rates charged by a publicly subsidized utility would furnish a yardstick to regulate or fix the rates to be charged by the privately owned local competitor. To that extent, it would seem, private property would be confiscated without due process of law.

The importance of this particular decision is better understood when we consider the more than implied guarantee given to investors in privately owned public utilities as an inducement for the development of regional plants in every section of the United States. They have been insured against destructive competition and the erection of plants which would destroy the value of the investment made. In all states there is the wise provision in the law that before a public utility can be erected and licensed it must obtain a certificate of "convenience and necessity," thus establishing, at least theoretically, a monopoly, benign or otherwise, which may be enjoyed until it can be made to appear that convenience and necessity justify the licensing of a competitor.

I am convinced that the right accorded to any federal authority under the aegis of the New Deal and exercised arbitrarily, as was attempted in the South Carolina case, does not supersede or override the rights of private investors guaranteed by state laws which have stood the test of years in the courts and out. This fundamental right in private property cannot be so easily and cavalierly destroyed under the Constitution.

Aside entirely from the rights of private property is the equally important problem presented by the abuse of monopolistic privileges by the proprietors of privately owned public utilities. But this, it must always be remembered, is a question to be dealt with by the states individually. It is encouraging that the federal courts seem to adhere to this reasonable view.

Hard To Get Away From

Riches in a Tree Stump

LAST week as I was clearing out a small woodland space preparatory to sowing a wildflower bed my rake became caught on the edge of something which was partially covered with leaves and small twigs. I disengaged the tool and started to rake over the same spot again, and in so doing uncovered the broken ragged remains of an old tree stump which made a hummock not more than four or five inches above the surrounding uneven ground.

My first thought was to heave a few small stones, leaves and other debris onto and around the stump and allow it to remain as unnoticed as it had been for two decades or more, but my aesthetic sense coupled with curiosity caused me to repent and to decide to uncover it that I might inspect its contour, width, depth and condition; and to determine upon a satisfactory disposition of the remains, either by removing the stump entirely, if physically possible, or by using the center of it in which to plant some vine or shrub.

Bringing the rake into play I found the stump so far decayed that it yielded to my pulling to a considerable extent. I then dug into the center of it, first with my rake, and finally with my hands. It was then that I discovered my treasure. The center of that stump yielded handful after handful of rich, brownish-black, friable, mellow dirt. It smelled, felt and looked good enough to eat. It had that pleasantly dank odor of deep woods. It was very dark colored, but not black; it had a sort of rusty tinge—a kind of glow—more friendly than jet black.

No miner ever discovered a nugget of yellow gold with a greater feeling of exultation than I did that dirt. I rushed off to the tool shed to get a basket, a shovel and a mattock. I avidly dug into the center of that stump with the shovel and brought forth scoop after scoop of rich dirt, filling the basket to the top. After making a pile of this in my near-by garden I went back to the stump for more. I could hardly wait to see what the next shovelful would bring forth. It seemed as though I should never reach the bottom of that cache of plant food. The hole in the stump was so small, that the deeper I dug, the more difficult it was to draw out the dirt.

I then took up the mattock and started tearing down the sides of the stump, which, though clinging tenaciously to its imbedded roots, gradually let go and allowed me to throw its separated broken pieces into a pile.

Again I plied the shovel and took out another basketful of the dirt, going ever deeper and ever wider. At last I could see by the color of the soil that I was striking loam at the bottom and streaks of gray earth on the circumference. But I would not be satisfied until I had taken unto myself every last thimbleful of treasure.

At last the task was completed, and I found that I had between three and four bushels of choice garden soil. I stood there and admired it. I picked up handsful of it and enjoyed its feel as it slipped through my fingers. I regaled my nostrils with its pleasant aroma; its clean, earthy flavor. I noted that not one single insect, grub or worm had made its habitat in that clean soil. I wondered if perhaps it was not among the cleanest things on earth.

Later I put away my tools, did some other garden tasks, went to the house for supper; and so to bed. But even as I closed my eyes the scene forced itself upon my consciousness, and I mentally re-enacted the discovery and recovery of that rich soil from an old stump, which I had almost covered up with debris.

L. H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mrs. John Bullard to Uncle Sam's Wife

To The Christian Science Monitor:

So many thanks for Auntie Sam's letter. I hope she will go on turning like the proverbial worm. I, too, am naturally very fond of John, and know that he is really a very good fellow and anxious to be friends with everybody. But, like Sam, he is playing with guns when he would much rather go to a football match and end up at the talkies. He does not really like living in a trench like a rat and making millionaires of the men who make the bullets for him to shoot his fellow men.

Auntie Sam need have no fear that the friends she used to visit over the water will believe that she wants to keep away from the town meeting. She is far too capable and sensible to want to stay away from a meeting which is trying to find out how to make the town best for everybody.

I have sent her letter to Frau Schnitzer, and should like to see it translated into all the languages in Europe, and my suggestion is that if the men still continue to play with firearms in the back yard, could not we women get together and devise a plan whereby there will not be any dinners for them when they come in with their hands all dirty with gunpowder.

If they continue to waste the money on guns which might be feeding the children and educating them to be able to keep the peace which was won by the loss of so many boys in the great war, then let the women put down their saucepans and go out to their conferences. Let us sweep the mess of gunpowder into the creek, as Auntie Sam suggests. But why "some day"? Why not now?

Bristol, Eng. Mrs. John Bullard

A British View of Neutrality

To The Christian Science Monitor:

If your first editorial of March 29 is voicing the views of Americans generally, it seems to be a matter of time only when America will have definitely decided to have nothing to do with her neighbors, so far as maintenance of peace is concerned.

America, it seems to me, in co-operation with Great Britain, must stick to the Disarmament Conference. There is no reason for closing down the conference until it has evolved some effective method of arms control. And if America sticks to the conference she will, I think, inevitably be involved in any active effort which may ultimately be necessary to control any attempt on the part of any nation to overwhelm its neighbors with bombs and poison gas.

No, neutrality is a refuge, but only the refuge of fear. If men of good will the world over will stand together the hosts of Midian will flee before them as they fled from Gideon's 300. William C. Brookes

London, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Freedom Rusty With Disuse

By Grove Patterson

President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and Editor of the Toledo Blade

[Excerpts From Annual Address to the Society]

ABOUT this "freedom of the press" of which you have heard so much. Frankly, I think we have but one thing to worry about. And that is ourselves and not the Government. I am less disturbed about the freedom of the press in the United States than I am about the disposition of too many newspaper editors not to do anything with the freedom that is theirs.

While there are, of course, exceptions, my experience with newspaper publishers and owners is that they want progressive, constructive, hard-hitting, thoroughly courageous editors. Too frequently we fail to take advantage of our positions, too frequently we rest in the lethargy of inattention to great matters. We somehow believe in the myth of automatic progress. We think the country will muddle through and so we editors muddle with the rest.

And so the country probably will muddle through, but there is intellectual and spiritual decay in personal, editorial muddling.

The press of the United States does not suffer from lack of freedom. It has had it traditionally and it has had it now, and we are going to see to it that we keep on having it. But with some notable exceptions, to whom we point with pride, we suffer from editorial inactivity and mental indolence. The press does not lack courage, but in too many quarters courage has grown rusty with disuse.

Despite the usual, annual crop of criticism, the people of this country, in my opinion, want a free press and mean to maintain it. And even if the majority are at the moment indifferent, we newspapermen, acting with any fair degree of concert, have the means for preserving the traditional freedom. And when we take high resolves, in this convention, or elsewhere assembled, let us have the courage and the good sense to translate those resolves into terms of personal responsibility.

Freedom of expression, whether written or spoken, has now passed out of the programs of three fourths of the people of the European continent. I believe no one can thoroughly appreciate the blessings of liberty of expression until he has spent some time in Rome, Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw, and the capitals of the Balkan countries, which I have had the opportunity to do. Examine the Constitution of the Italian Government and you find no provision for freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly. Examine the Constitution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, adopted, curiously enough, on the fourth of July, 1923, and you will find no provision for freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of trial by jury, freedom of assembly.

We become tremendously excited about these later amendments to the Constitution of the United States, few of which ever furnished a first-rate issue, and we almost forget the first ten amendments to the Constitution, which form the "bill of rights," by virtue of which we have in this country those splendid liberties which have now become rare and extraordinary on the face of the earth.

Here are principles worth preserving, worth fighting for, worth dying for. And it is the great business of American newspapers to preserve them—not that we may continue to have the fun of editing newspapers, but that we may lead in that eternal vigilance by which the liberty of the people as a whole shall be preserved.

I am not specifically so concerned with the freedom of the press, but I am concerned about the preservation of those liberties of political and civil and social action which shall in due time, for our children if not for ourselves, make a thoroughgoing success of this American experiment in true democratic government.

If it slips and falls it is we editors who will be to blame.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 127

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Blocs and Lobbies Govern U.S.

Dartmouth Head Arraigns Rule

Colby Denounces Bureaucracy

Berlin Ends Opposition Press

Greece Votes on King Recall

Radio Jazzes Quaker School

DR. ERNEST M. HOPKINS, president of Dartmouth College, tells Boston Boy Scout leaders blocs and lobbies are crippling the United States as a democracy. At the Copley-Plaza banquet the noted schoolman says two-party government has been almost wholly abrogated. Congress, laboring with vast appropriations in a crisis, furnishes current examples of organized influences brought strangely to bear. Both Senate and House, for instance, admit, as they have repeatedly shown by their votes, that they cannot stand against the menace of politically powerful veterans' lobbies demanding advance payment of the bonus. Dr. Hopkins finds the remedy in what Madison declared—"We must first make the Government control the governed, then oblige it to control itself."

¶ Bainbridge Colby, Democrat, and former Secretary of State, in a further attack on the Washington situation, charges the Democratic Party with making the nation a Socialistic state. In speaking to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, he adds a charge of something not expected in Socialism, "a mesh of tyrannous and bureaucratic rule." The American Government was established, he points out, to get rid of arbitrary, discretionary executive power. College President Glenn Frank says the nation is still in the shadow of the dictatorship threat—"Can we afford to bully into silence the voice of corrective criticism?"

¶ The White House, too, appears to find something amiss in the situation. President Roosevelt tells Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip, the people expect Congress to end its business, close up and go home. Senator Lewis expresses doubt and the President asks a question—Has the whip, he wants to know, lost its lash?

¶ Prime Minister MacDonald's magazine article declaring "Germany has beset the path to peace with terrors" stirs wrath in England and Berlin. George Lansbury, Labor leader, heads Socialist and Liberal groups in deploring the statement as injuring the outlook. It is better "to keep silent while the Germans think," says the Socialist Herald. But the Telegraph, on the other hand, holds peace best served by frankness. Berlin papers attack MacDonald for "increasing difficulties of peace and disarmament"—They resent most his doubting Germany's "will to peace."

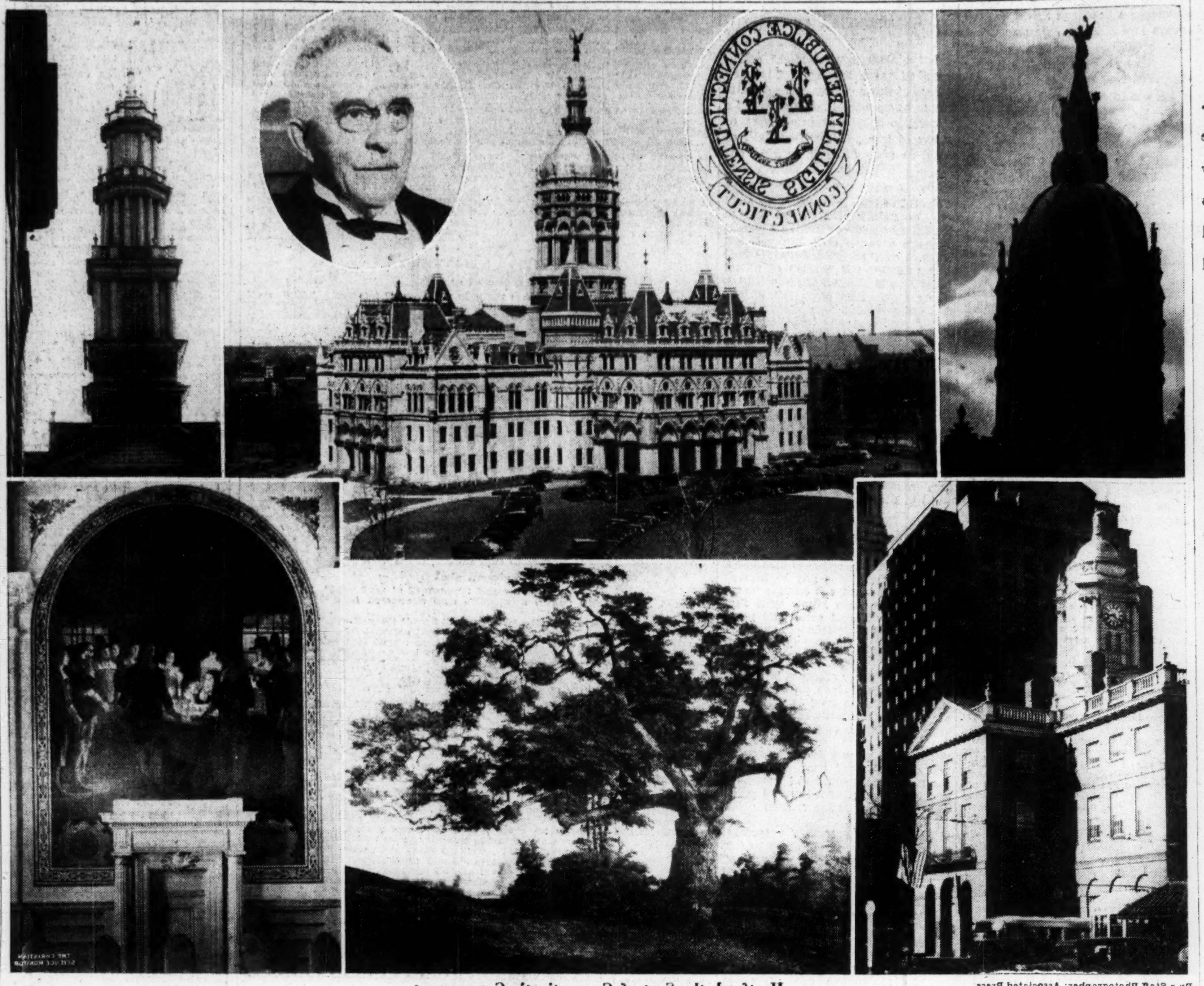
¶ Germany decrees a law giving the National Socialist press absolute supremacy. Apparently, nonparty newspapers may be closed at any time on a simple order from the press chamber. This decree implements point 23 of the National Socialist Party program, that German culture must be fashioned by Germany; in other words, that all non-Aryan influences must be eliminated. No one may now engage in newspaper work or control except as he proves his Aryan ancestry back to 1800—The Government makes the press; the press will reflect and praise its maker.

¶ Greece prepares to stage a sharp struggle between those who wish and oppose King George's return. He hastens back from India to await in London results of the May 19 election in which Metaxas will fight for monarchy restoration and Tsaldaris and Kondylis, in power, may oppose. A constitutional monarchy, more like Britain's, is promised. George's chances are problematical. Democracies are reacting to dictatorships, not to kings—The biggest drawback to a democracy in Europe is that people have to learn to be democrats before they can reap its richer rewards.

¶ On the 150th anniversary of John J. Audubon, pioneer naturalist, his fine work of bird recognition and preservation bears unexpected fruit. Jay N. Darling, who gave up $75,000 a year as a cartoonist to head the Biological Survey, considers a "no hunting" sign on all American waterfowl ranges this fall. Wild ducks are disappearing. Hunters were shocked at the scarcity during the 30-day season they begged for last fall. Now they are ready to leave it to "Ding." He has an effective slogan—"A closed season now or a closed season forever."

¶ It takes the visit of the President's wife to bring music for the first time into the school of the Friends Meeting House at West Chester, Penna. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt finishes her address and suddenly the strains of a jazz band filling in the unexpired period resound in the hoary old walls. Members of the Quaker committee are startled, then accept tolerantly the violation of their ancient rule. The incident emphasizes a chief indictment against radio. It slips inside your home walls with a howling hodgepodge, and—It never salutes and says, "By your leave."

Looking Back Over Three Centuries of Progress



By a Staff Photographer; Associated Press

Hartford, the Seat of Connecticut's Government

Top Left—Dome of State House. Upper Center—The State House, With Insets of State Seal and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross. Upper Right—Spire of the First Church. Lower Left—Old State House, Designed by Bulfinch. Lower Center—An Old Print of the Charter Oak, in Which the Connecticut Charter Was Hidden When Its Surrender Was Ordered. Lower Right—Signing of the Fundamental Orders in 1639

G. O. P. Plans for N. E. Meeting

Dog Race Repeal Strikes Snag

Record ERA Fund Is Sought

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

G. O. P.—Leaders Prepare For New England Meeting

New England leaders of the Grand Old Party were busy today preparing the program they will place before Republican workers of the six states at a big meeting here next Tuesday. They hope to evolve issues for the national campaign against the New Deal in 1936.

"Crystallization of sentiment" was a phrase heard often around Republican headquarters today. It means they will seek to unite and give expression to the now diversified objection to the rule of the Democrats.

The New England meeting is first of a series that will cover the nation before summer. The leading speakers here will be Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former Governor General of the Phillipines; Representative Theodore Christianson of Minnesota; and Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts.

The old "view with alarm" note was sounded today by Earle S. Kinsley, national committeeman, of Rutland, Vt. "The Republican Party," he said, "should demand less government in business. We view with alarm the increased government control over banks and railroads and a threatened monopolistic control of the currency of the land. We demand retrenchment in the cost of government."

Dog Racing—Hays Raises Issue on Repeal Proposal

Dog racing repeal met a new stumblingblock today, when Representative Martin Hays of Boston contended before the House Ways and Means Committee that, should repeal become effective, the State would incur liability for several millions in damages to racing associations.

Mr. Hays charged that the State would owe the Bay State Association alone $1,000,000 if it reversed its stand permitting dog races. But other representatives pointed out that Mr. Hays favored dog racing, and that a court would probably have to decide if damages were necessary and set the amount.

A new note was injected into the hearing when Representative Hays flatly charged that opposition to the dog races was fostered by motion picture concerns which feared loss of patronage from racing competition.

This was promptly denied by Representative Gustave W. Everberg who said the objections to dog races are general and not confined to any

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Daylight Saving Starts 2 A.M. Sunday

DAYLIGHT saving time becomes effective in Massachusetts and Rhode Island at 2 a. m. Sunday, April 28. At that hour clocks will be set one hour ahead, to 3 o'clock. The "fast" time will remain in effect until Sunday, Sept. 29.

Church services, civic and municipal activities will be conducted on daylight saving time. Railroad schedules, however, will be changed to conform to daylight time, though printed schedules will be listed in standard time.

Gov. Cross Opens Celebration Of State's 300 Years

Connecticut Tercentenary Observances Begin With Formal Exercises

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, speaking in a light vein, today officially opened the Connecticut tercentenary program by telling a capacity audience in Bushnell Memorial Hall that "amid all the changes of 300 years there yet remains the old Puritan fear of what a governor may do unless a close watch be kept round him."

The State's Chief Executive was one of four speakers representing the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the State's government who participated in the meeting commemorating the first session of the General Court of Connecticut.

Although the opening event celebrating the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Connecticut took place here, the entire State joined in the ceremony when promptly at noon the citizens tolled bells, blew whistles and sounded automobile horns.

The Governor, during the course

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Textile Truce During Inquiry Backed by Trade Spokesman

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers today sounded the call to all New England and southern textile manufacturers to stop their "name calling" and cooperate with the Administration textile investigating committee in Washington as the only method to bring all the facts in the conditions now troubling them to light.

Coming immediately after the meeting of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Atlanta, where speakers recommended Secretary Henry A. Wallace's resignation from the Cabinet, this move was seen as a complete about-face in the attitude of New England manufacturers.

John J. Riley, associate secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, issued the call. He admitted all had been hasty in calling names—even Mr. Wallace.

Time to Keep Quiet

"Now," he declared, "that we have all had our say in the press, it is time we kept quiet until we find out what we can through this investigation. There is no other way. We've got to be sensible once in a while."

This sudden change in attitude came only one day after the Secretary of Agriculture had written a highly conciliatory letter to the New England Council in which he declared he had been "misunderstood" in his analysis of the cotton textile

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Greeks Likely to Restore King

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 26—Former King George II of Greece is expected here today from Paris to discuss the possibility of his restoration, it is stated.

This news coincides with receipt of information from Athens that Gen. John Metaxas, former colleague of Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris, is to fight in the forthcoming general election of May 19 on an out-and-out Monarchist platform.

George, who curtailed his hunting expedition in India when he heard of the Greek revolution last month, is understood to have consented to return if asked. Indeed his supporters are expressing confidence that a formal invitation will be extended before midsummer.

If this were to happen, the Greek Constitution, it is said, would be revised on the lines of Britain. There would be a constitutional monarchy with a freely elected parliament. Foreign policy would remain much as at present.

Informed circles here, however, do not regard the prospects of George's restoration as particularly rosy. It is pointed out that Premier Tsaldaris and Gen. George Condylis, two of the most prominent figures in the present Government, are both opposed to a change of régime at this time. General Condylis, in a recent debate in the Chamber, declared that any attempt to introduce the monarchy would result in far greater upheavals than those through which Greece has just gone.

[An article discussing the financial aspect of the Greek crisis appears on Page 4.]

President Looks to Hopkins For Final Word on Spending Work Relief Fund Billions

Chief Responsibility Will Be His for Seeing That the Money Gets to Those Who Need It—Ickes Heads Board of 23 on Allotments

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Into the hands of Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt today entrusted the chief responsibility for seeing that the $4,880,000,000 works fund reaches the people who really need it.

Mr. Hopkins' appointment as chief of a works progress division followed announcement by the President that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, would be chairman of a board of 23 to determine on allotments, with their decisions subject to approval by the President himself. This board will consist of 18 heads of government bureaus and five representatives of outside agencies.

While the new program is getting under way, Mr. Hopkins will continue as administrator of federal emergency relief, doling out money for direct relief where jobs are not available or where the states have not assumed the burden of taking care of their unemployables.

Will Have Little Spare Time

At the same time, he will keep an eagle eye on the division of the new fund, making that the jobs created are as close as possible to the homes of those that need them. He will also advise the President on the size of security payments in different parts of the country, making sure that they are not interfering with the re-employment of labor in private business. The wage will hover around $50 a month, but will vary in different sections.

Assignment of Mr. Hopkins to this key task was the fourth and final step taken by the President in the creation of the administrative machinery for handling the work relief program. As a whole the set-up is designed to utilize existing government offices, with a few representatives of outside interests added as unpaid advisers.

The Work Relief Setup

The four channels through which the President has decreed each project must pass are these:

1. Application and information

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Blue Eagleless Colt Company Still Makes Guns for Army

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Delving, despite Administration reluctance, into the strange case of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company versus the Blue Eagle, the Senate Munitions Committee today uncovered a tale of unusual and preferential treatment accorded under NRA to the only manufacturer in the country who can, and does, manufacture machine guns for the United States Army and Navy.

Climaxing the involved story of why the army continues up to the present day to buy weapons from a company which was notified on March 21 that it had lost its Blue Eagle, Donald Richberg, NRA chief, expressed the opinion that the insignia which NRA had withdrawn should be restored regardless of the finding of the National Labor Relations Board that the company is a violator of the collective bargaining section of the recovery act.

The case, which arises from a strike in the Colt plant over the question of union recognition, has achieved unusual importance in view of the incidental munitions angle. It has been the subject of personal intervention by President Roosevelt who two weeks ago requested Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the munitions committee, to defer an investigation of the case on the ground that it might prejudice an expected settlement of the strike.

Within the last 10 days, and subsequent to failure of the President's strike settlement hopes, the NRA finally sent out notices that the Blue Eagle had been removed to the Navy Department and to the purchasing officer for the Panama Canal. But Capt. Herman U. Wagner, in charge of ordnance contracts at the War Department, testified that no notice had been received there.

It had previously been determined that the navy purchase its machine guns through the War Department, and not direct from the manufacturer. Hence the testimony indicated that the one branch of the Government which actually buys machine guns had not been notified of the Blue Eagle's loss while others which do not buy such materials direct from the Colt Company were. Mr. Richberg said he was completely unable to understand or explain why this had happened.

Col. Thomas J. Smith, commanding officer of the army's Springfield arsenal, testified that the army had 23 contracts with the Colt Company involving $1,353,116 at the time of the labor board's decision. Since March 26, when the company was notified of the loss of its Blue Eagle, the army has received and paid for $22,830 worth of guns and received $37,931 worth in addition for which it has not yet paid.

The Monitor Index

Friday, April 26, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Financial—Pages 12 and 13
Sports—Page 14

Features

Radio Timetable	2
Events Tonight	2
Weather	2
Christian Science Lecture	8
The Home Forum	9
What Did Hinder You? (With French Translation)	
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	10
Christian Science Church Services on Radio	11
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

State Social Laws Pass While Federal Bill Is Found Weak

New York and Maryland Pass Unemployment and Old-Age Bills

Social Conference Praises New Trend

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—With New York State today joining Utah and Washington in the adoption of unemployment insurance legislation, and Maryland simultaneously following Arkansas, Rhode Island and Vermont in the enactment of an old-age pension law, the American Association for Social Security opened its eighth national conference here today, hailing 1935 as "the most significant year in social security legislation in the history of the United States."

Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the association, speaking before the conference, which is being attended by leaders in the fields of social welfare, labor, religion and government, praised the leadership of President Roosevelt, declaring that in placing the security of the men, women and children of the nation first among the objectives of his Administration, he had established a fundamentally new public policy.

Milestone of Progress

Regardless of what happens to the social security bill now pending in the Senate, he asserted, the President's acceptance of social insurance as "'A Sound Idea—A Sound Ideal'—will remain of indelible historic significance." At the same time he took sharp exception to the "loosely drawn, complex and indigestible" federal bill, charging "bungling" and waste in the preparation of the President's program.

Momentum was given to the convening of the conference here by the passage of the New York unemployment insurance law at Albany, which, it is widely held, will serve as a lever to force like action on a nation-wide basis in Washington. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman affixed his signature to this bill last night, thus assuring a permanent state system of unemployment in New York designed to synchronize with the proposed federal system, but effective regardless of the outcome of the bill now before the national Senate. When the Governor signed the bill, he voiced hope for early enactment of a national unemployment insurance law.

In Effect Next Year

The legislation takes effect next year, with March 1, 1936, the due date for the first payments toward the reserve out of which benefits will be paid. This will be collected from every employer of four or more persons through a pay roll levy of 1 per cent in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937, and 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter. A move is on to establish the federal program on the same broad base instead of as it now applies to employers of 10 or more persons.

All persons, including aliens and minors, employed at manual labor, and all white-collar workers receiving less than $50 a week are eligible to the benefits, which may not exceed half the full-time weekly wage nor more than $15 a week nor less than $5 a week and are limited to 16 weeks in a year and exempted from claims by creditors.

Eligibility to Benefits

Employees must be idle for at least three weeks to obtain the benefits, which will be refused where the loss of employment has been due to misconduct or strike, and to unemployed persons who refuse offers of employment for which they are fitted save when compelled to join a company union, serve as strike-breakers, travel an unreasonable distance or accept compensation which tends to depress wages or lower the standard of working conditions. Benefit claimants must register at a state employment office and report at intervals for work.

The insurance levy will be placed on all employee expenses paid by employers. Pay roll information will be held secret. After 1938, employers with satisfactory labor records may apply for reduced contribution to the fund, while a tax exceeding 3 per cent may be levied against those with frequent lay-offs.

Provides for Survey

Under the bill, the Industrial Commissioner may appoint a three-member committee to survey the problem of partial unemployment and report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1937. It also carries an initial appropriation of $100,000 to set up administrative machinery, after which the fund will be self-supporting.

The administering body will be a nine-member council appointed by the Governor, three representing employees, three representing employers and three representing the public.

Appeals from rulings of district employment agents will be heard by a Governor's board of three members, and decisions may be appealed to the Appellate Division, Third Department, at Albany, where precedence will be given over all other

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Industry Largely Backs Social Legislation to Protect Public

Many Leaders See Economic Changes

The Search For Social Security

Eighth of 12 World-Wide Studies

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"I am convinced that it is the duty of all branches of industry to recognize more and more the importance, not only from the social standpoint, but in its own interests, of providing greater social security."

These were the words of Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, on making a distribution to employees from the company's savings plan last February.

"Labor has never had its just deserts; capital should be on the alert to find out what is equitable and see that labor gets it," John D. Rockefeller Jr. is quoted as having said. And some of his organizations have been foremost in the study and application of retirement systems in business.

Times Have Changed

"Events change attitudes," wrote Sam A. Lewisohn, vice-president of the Miami Copper Company, in the Political Science Quarterly recently. "Unemployment compensation is no longer regarded as a disreputable interloper. Government relief whether direct or indirect makes unemployment compensation seem relatively modest and sensible. Any misgivings that we may have had as to the dangers of unemployment insurance are more than counterbalanced by the advantages of not having the whole relief problem dumped into the lap of government."

P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, said last fall that to delay further the building up of an adequate national program of unemployment insurance would be "to court dangers of consequences even more dire than we are experiencing."

Willing, With Reservations

Many other statements might be marshaled to show that big business is sympathetically aware of the need of economic security for the worker. But it would be a mistake to assume from this that business is all ready to line up cheerfully with the particular provisions of the Roosevelt Administration's economic security bill now in Congress.

There are many points of debate on detail. And industry is far from being a unit in favor even of the broad policies of social security. There are large sections of industry which, if not actually unfriendly to governmental action for social security, would raise objections as to particular methods and urge further study of such extent as to postpone action for several years. And there are sections of industry which, though very friendly to some forms of unemployment compensation or old-age assistance, would vigorously oppose other forms.

The National Metal Trades Association is "actively opposed to enactment of federal-controlled state-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

G. O. P. Plans for N. E. Meeting

Dog Race Repeal Strikes Snag

Record ERA Fund Is Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

single business group. He also expressed the opinion that the State would not be liable for damages to dog racing promoters should it repeal the law.

Relief—ERA Asks for $7,225,000 for May

The largest Massachusetts ERA appropriation ever asked in its stormy career—$7,225,000—was demanding attention on the desk of Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, in Washington today.

Arthur G. Rotch, State Administrator, who asked for the record allotment, said he could have asked for more and used it. But at just this time he felt he would get more by asking for gradual increases.

The April allotment was $6,500,000. The $725,000 increase asked for May, said Mr. Rotch, was not, as many interpreted it, to take care of the possibility that hundreds of cotton textile workers would come onto ERA rolls, but because May is a "five-week month."

"Of course," said Administrator Rotch, "the demand for relief is growing here in Massachusetts. We don't take any one problem, such as the cotton textile, into consideration in asking for increased allotment. But every issue that causes unemployment here is lumped in."

Hopkins—Tells Scouts Of a Plucked Democracy

The torch of a democracy in sorry state of disintegration was thrown to the Boy Scouts of America, and to any other organization willing to bring discipline into a muddled government, by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, last night.

The two-party system of government is virtually abrogated, he told the Scouts at their silver jubilee banquet. Congress and legislatures are in the hands of the powerful blocs and lobbies, whose influence largely dictates. "We are brought to something far removed from the principle of democracy," he said, "though holding to its outward form."

The old authorities in society, Mr. Hopkins said, are crumbled.

"The church has turned from a power outside ourselves, to the highly controversial issues of a social gospel.

"School and college sharpen the intellect, without defining how it should be applied to social welfare.

"The home is inwardly devoid of its old-time discipline. Outwardly, it is shattered by the impact of a thousand social changes."

At least to some extent, Dr. Hopkins said, that the slack had been taken up by organizations like the Boy Scouts, geared to discipline. But only too easily in other countries have such groups been converted to Fascism and Communism. In America, they can become a nucleus of trained citizenry, ready to meet the problems of democracy as they face the modern era.

He quoted Madison: "You must first make the government to control the governed, and in the next place, oblige it to control itself."

Railroads—Mergers and Unification Proposed

Six New England governors met to consider railroad unification, and passed the buck to a committee. "Consider," they charged the committee, "the following":

1. Two mergers. One between the Boston & Albany and the New York Central. The other between the New Haven and the Pennsylvania.

2. Unification of the two New England roads, under a common operating head.

3. Continued independent operation of the two New England roads.

4. Such other combinations or solutions as the committee might suggest.

To head the committee was named ex-Gov. Roland H. Spaulding of New Hampshire. Report will be made to the governors' committee by May 16.

Massachusetts's representative on the committee was Edward L. Dolan, lately examined by the Boston Finance Commission on his bond purchases, when treasurer of Boston in the Curley administration.

Salem—Relief Funds For Millworkers Sought

Closing cotton mills mean rising relief rolls. This was demonstrated at Salem today when relief officials prepared to ask the Federal Government for extensive PWA and ERA allotments to prevent suffering among the 2500 persons thrown out of employment by the temporary closing of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company.

Agents for the Independent Sheeting Workers Union said the union had some funds for relief but that a majority of the laid-off workers will have to depend upon the city for supplies. Possibility that Salem might have to increase its tax levy to meet the increased demand was expressed by Mayor George J. Bates.

Management of the mills thought they would open again May 6, but could give no assurance that the whole 2500 would be restored at that time.

'Gas Tax'—Permanency Urged by Commissioner

Boston motorists who drive into the filling station and nod their heads when the attendant questions, "Fill 'er up?" will probably continue paying three cents a gallon State tax and one cent federal on their gasoline. At least, it was recommended that the State tax be retained permanently because the emergency which brought it into existence still exists. Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, did the advising.

He appeared before House Ways and Means Committee asking extension of the time for which the gas tax and also the tax on dividends of domestic corporations might be collected. He said the revenue might always be needed, so why not make the taxes permanent.

But organized motorists objected to that. "Why make an emergency tax a permanent affair? What excuse is there for that?" they asked.

Unless the Legislature does make it permanent, the tax automotically will be reduced a year from now, when the 1 cent added emergency tax law expires.

Dorgan—He Would Add Caliope to Hultman Hearing

The State House was wreathed in smiles today as legislators recalled one of those little episodes of legislative bandying that come in every session to lend life and fun to the proceedings.

"What we need in that auditorium is popcorn, ice cream and a caliope."

It was Representative Dorgan, Boston, speaking. He was referring to Gardner Auditorium in the State House, and to the current Hultman ouster proceedings being heard by the Governor's "Privy Council."

"I can't understand how the council slipped up on those refreshments," Representative Dorgan continued, "there is plenty of bologna down there."

He wanted the House to reconsider its previous decision not to reduce the powers of the Executive Council, so that it would merely approve judicial appointments. His remarks failed of their purpose. His move lost 67 to 29.

Textiles—N. E. Governors Prepare Their Issues

Six New England Governors shook hands over a fairly well patched united front on the textile issues. Their program, sponsored by Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, was today before the President's special cabinet inquiry. It significantly omitted to include the cotton processing tax among the troubles to be remedied. The list:

1. Elimination of wage differentials between North and South. As an alternative, a federal subsidy to northern mills, to compensate for the higher wages.

2. Control of production, to halt the present oversupply.

3. Higher tariff on imported cottons, chiefly Japanese.

The processing tax was notable for its absence. It was therefore said that agreement among the Governors on that program could not have been complete. Several are known to reflect the current tendency to blame most of the industry's ills on the processing tax.

Foods—Eastern Salmon Comes in at $1.75 per

Eastern salmon, peanuts and outside grown rhubarb headlined the Boston food news today. Warmer weather saw the first big salmon from Nova Scotia waters brought into Boston. It was sold at the high record of $1.75 a pound.

Tender native dandelion greens also made their initial bow in Boston today.

Of interest to small boys, monkeys and elephants, is the news that the Japanese motorship Noto Maru arriving from China yesterday brought 1500 bags of peanuts, weighing 2000 pounds, for the local market. The peanuts were grown in China, a source that is rapidly forging ahead in its supply of this food.

At the same time housewives will get a rude shock here when they learn that big hotelmen expect no big decline in meat prices for at least two years. Paul A. Goeser, meat specialist of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, brought the news to the New England Hotelmen's exposition. He said meat quality is rapidly improving.

Burdett—Anniversary Of College Is Celebrated

Alumni and teachers joined with the founder in celebrating the 56th anniversary of Burdett College last night. The school was started by Fred H. Burdett and his brother, Charles, in a single room back in 1879.

Reviewing the progress of the institution, Fred Burnett stressed four underlying principles which he said were chief factors in its success. These were the good will that the school had gained by the favorable impression made by its graduates, the co-operation granted by employers in giving graduates work, the encouragement of other schools, and its faculty.

Briefs

Harry and Mrs. Mary Millen Goodman, brother and sister of the Millen brothers who face the electric chair for killing a Needham policeman, were released on bail yesterday under charges of conspiracy to free their kin from prison. Edward C. Frye, also implicated in the plot, is still in jail.

Two revolvers that police say were to have been used in the recent Norfolk Prison Colony delivery but somehow never got there, were uncovered by detectives, yesterday, at the home of a Hyde Park woman. They were to have been smuggled into the prison in a book.

Motorists coming into Massachusetts can operate their cars here for 30 days without obtaining a permit, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin has ruled.

Oscar W. Haussermann, chairman of the Greater Boston Emergency Relief Campaign now totaling $3,060,000, was honored last night at a luncheon sponsored by Boston citizens.

Railroads were warned last night by Prof. Winthrop M. Daniels of Yale to modernize equipment in order to meet traveling requirements when recovery "arrives."

The Winchester Institute of Finance, recently under investigation by the Securities and Finance Commission, has voted to liquidate and withdraw from further business, it was learned today.

Strike threats at the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Conn., eased off today as machine tool workers voted to postpone strike action pending developments on the issue at Washington.

Tomorrow is the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, former President and commander-in-chief of the Union forces at the close of the Civil War. In honor of the day, Mayor Mansfield has ordered the American and city flags flown from all municipal buildings.

Bids opened at 12 noon today at City Hall for a temporary loan of $4,000,000 in anticipation of taxes. The bids are payable Nov. 2, 1935. The lowest bidder was a group of Boston investment houses, with a bid of .97 per cent, plus a premium of $24.20. Another group bid 1.08 per cent, plus a premium of $19.

The Massachusetts Senate today killed a bill prohibiting gas and electric companies from exacting penalty charges for late payment of bills. It has passed the House of Representatives.

Resolutions requesting President Roosevelt to establish embargoes or quotas on importation of foreign manufactured goods that compete with American-made products were adopted by the Massachusetts Senate today. The resolutions were filed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"SOMETHING GAY" (Plymouth), With Tallulah Bankhead, 8:15. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

MOSCOW ART PLAYERS (Shubert). "Strange Child," farce by Victor Shkvarkin. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow: "Marriage," by Gogol, 2:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Four Hours to Kill," adapted from the play, "Small Miracle," by Norman Krasna. With Richard Barthelmess. Fenway, 2:24, 5, 7:38, 10:15. Paramount, 10:35 a. m., 1:24, 4:13, 7:03, 9:51. "Mary Jane's Pa," from the play by Edith Ellis Furness. With Tom Brown and Guy Kibbee.

EXETER—"Red Hot Tires," 2, 4:35, 7:50. "The Mystery Woman."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony." Viennese settings and music as background for story based on life of Franz Schubert. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. "Sound Waves and Their Sources." "Fingal's Cave," overture played to accompaniment of colored sea pictures: "The Queen of Hearts," colored cartoon.

KEITH'S—"Star of Midnight." William Powell and Ginger Rogers as the "Holmes" and "Watson" of Arthur Somers Roche's detective-mystery story. With Ralph Morgan. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"One New York Night." Franchot Tone comes from the "great open spaces" to a New York hotel full of mysterious happenings. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Stage: Cab Calloway's sister Blanche and her orchestra.

STATE—"Cardinal Richelieu." George Arliss returned to Hollywood to make this film showing the Cardinal planning the affairs of France for the benefit of two young lovers. Freely adapted from the Bulwer-Lytton play. 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN—Ben Bernie and George Raft in "Stolen Harmony," in which an orchestra is kidnaped. 10 a. m., 12:24, 3:56, 6:28, 8, 10:32. Stage: Rudy Vallee and his orchestra, first performance 11:34 a. m.

MODERN—W. C. Fields and Bing Crosby in "Mississippi," 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "The Wedding Night." Tomorrow: "Symphony of Living," and "George White's 1935 Scandals."

BOSTON — Octavius Roy Cohen's southern story, "Transient Lady," 10:05 a. m., 12:34, 3:03, 5:32, 8:01, 10:25.

UPTOWN—"Gold Diggers of 1935," 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Wedding Night."

TREMONT—"The Gay Divorcee," and "Age of Love," 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY — "The Wedding Night," 3:25, 6:20, 9:20. "Society Doctor."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"One More Spring," 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Lottery Lover."

STRAND—"Clive of India," 2:51, 6:12, 9:33. "Bright Eyes."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Grandfather's Clock," cartoon; "Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; other shorts and news reels, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

HARVARD AND RADCLIFFE MUSIC CLUBS —Joint concert. First performance of Dutch Chansons by Dr. Hugo Leichentritt. Paine Hall, Music Building, Harvard University, 8:30.

ERA ORCHESTRA—William Howard Taft School, Cambridge and Warren Sts., Brighton, 7:45. Another group at Braintree Town Hall, 8.

Other Events

110TH CAVALRY MILITARY BALL—The Vendome Hotel, 9.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"The Taming of the Shrew," ERA orchestra. English High School, 39 Montgomery St., 7:30.

THE BARN—Three one-act plays presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players, 3 Joy St., 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CONCERT BAND—Faneuil Hall, 10 a. m.

BOSTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Open session of normal students. Talks and music in program directed by Miss Rose Ella Cunningham. 256 Huntington Ave. 3.

Other Events

"MERRY MOVIES"—Continuous showing of movies specially enjoyed by children, including these cartoons and shorts: "Trader Mickey"; "Along Came a Duck"; "Lazy Bones"; "The Wayward Canary"; "Song of the Birds"; "Horse Power," sportlight; "I Eats Spinach," Popeye; "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," colored Silly Symphony. Repertory Theater, 10 a. m. to 12:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Talking picture: "The Erosion of Our Earth," 3.

FRIENDSHIP TOUR—"The Good South End." Meet at 1:45 at 48 Rutland St. Visit South End House, Children's Art Center, South End Music School, several churches, Salvation Army Headquarters, Franklin Square House and other points. Music, talks and dancing at different points of tour.

20TH CENTURY CLUB—Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood speaks on "The Trends of Modern Poetry," 1.

FOREIGN POLICY ASS'N.—Dr. Albrecht Mendelssohn Bartholdy speaks: "Is War Imminent in Europe?" Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Historic Costume, 11 a. m.; French Paintings, 2.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"The Mail Bag"..	Baseball game....	U. S. Army Band
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school...	"Og, Son of Fire"
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Jack Armstrong"	Juvenile sketch..	Local dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club......	B. Barthell, songs	Vocal soloist.....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Tattler;	News Service....	Studio speaker...
6:15	"Air Adventures"....	features; news..	Features; music..	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"..	Minute Men talk..	H. V. Kaltenborn..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Little Revue"....	Musical Moments'	Speaker; music...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ...	Studio chorus....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	"Hum and Strum"...	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill,"	Mixed vocal en-
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal....	Soloist; quartet...	semble recital...
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch....	Jessica Dragonette;	"Melody Limited"	Recital; music...
8:15	Morton Downey; orch.	piano duo; Bour-	Edwin C. Hill....	"The Thermometer"
8:30	College Prom: Ruth	don concert orch.	Network dramatic	Brookline High
8:45	Etting; talks; orch..	male quartet;	sketch; music....	School music.....
9:00	Beatrice Lillie; Cav-	Waltz Time; solo-	Dramatized News	Le Paradis Orch...
9:15	aliers; orchestra....	ists; orchestra...	of the Week.....	Boston Museum...
9:30	Phil Baker, comedy;	ERA Symphony	Hollywood Hotel:	"Harv and Esther"
9:45	soloist; orchestra....	Orchestra concert	players; soloists;	News Service.....
10:00	"Circus Nights"; Joe	The First Nighter,	Louella Parsons;	Perley Stevens &
10:15	Cook; Tim and Irene;	dramatic sketch..	Fiorito Orchestra.	his orchestra......
10:30	soloists; orchestra..	Frank Black's Or-	Spotlight Revue...	"Col Stoopnagle
10:45	Rines Orchestra....	chestra; chorus..	Musical Rhymester	and Budd".......
11:00	Reports; Hugh Bar-	Forecasts; sports..	News Service.....	Feature; Claude
11:15	rett's Orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	Renard Orchestra.	Hopkins's Orch...
11:30	"Ink Spots"; Jolly	Joe Reichman and	Music Clubs con-	Scott Fisher and
11:45	Coburn's Orchestra..	his orchestra.....	test winners.....	his orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music recital and orchestra.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, Farmers Union program; United States Marine Band.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, Combined A Capella Choir of Junior Colleges, California.
2:00 WEEI, American Association for Social Security conference program.
2:30 WBZ, National Farmers' Holiday Association; Gov. Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota, speaker.
3:00 WBZ, WNAC, University of Pennsylvania relay carnival two-mile race.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Washington baseball game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, "Music Guild": sonata and vocal recital.
4:15 WBZ, National Parks program; talk, Mrs. Roosevelt; United States Marine Band.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC, "Snow Village," sketch, with Arthur Allen and Parker Fennelly.
7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess, director.
7:30 WEEI, "Pick and Pat," comedy duo; soloist; quartet; popular orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, "The Hit Parade": Lennie Hayton's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:00 WNAC, Roxy and His Gang; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, National Federation of Music Clubs: chorus and musical society.
9:00 WNAC, "Melody Masterpieces": Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Radio City Party: Victor Light Opera Company in Romberg program.
9:30 WEEI, Chateau: Al Jolson; John Barrymore; Polly Moran; Babe Ruth; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "Song Time in Tennessee": Negro choir.
10:30 WBZ, National Democratic Club Jeffersonian dinner; address, Gov. James M. Curley.
10:37 WEEI, "Let's Dance": three-hour dance orchestra; program; soloists.
11:00 WAAB, Annual Jefferson Day dinner of National Democratic Club.
11:15 WBZ, "The Lost Hour": daylight saving time dramatic sketch.
11:30 WBZ, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ, Senior String Group of Orchestra House, Wilmington, Del.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra, soloists and chorus.
12:45 WAAB, Spring festival from Florence, Italy, by shortwave relay.
2:15 WBZ, Henri Deering, network concert piano recital.
2:30 WBZ, Radio Theater: "Ada Beats the Drum," with Mary Boland.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Schola Cantorum Chorus; Elisabeth Rethberg, Marion Telva, Giovanni Martinelle and Ezio Pinza, soloists; Pietro Yon, organist; Beethoven's Missa Solemnis.
5:30 WAAB, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; vocal trio; popular orchestra.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny, comedian, and company; Don Bestor and his orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Fiftieth anniversary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; addresses, Walter S. Gifford, president; Channing Pollock; Edwin C. Hill, narrator; dramatic sketches and orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, Will Rogers; Helen Gleason, soprano; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Olga Albani, soprano; Charles Previn and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Charles Hackett, tenor; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
9:30 WBZ, Musical Revue: vocal soloists; violinist; concert orchestra.
9:45 WBZ, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," dramatic sketch.
10:00 WEEI, "The Gibson Family": players; soloists; popular orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, Vera Brodsky and Harold Triggs, piano duo; Louis Anspacher, narrator.
10:30 WAAB, Jacques Fray and Mario Braggiotti, network piano team.
10:45 WAAB, Congressional Opinion: "Taxation," Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr.
11:00 WEEI, WNAC, WAAB, President Roosevelt's Fireside Chat.

Salute and Prayer Required in School By Senate's Vote

Members Found Shifting Alignment on Oath for Teachers

The Massachusetts Senate today decided that patriotism can be legislated, for it passed to a third reading a bill compelling teachers and pupils to salute and to pledge allegiance to the American flag and to recite the Lord's Prayer in class at least once a week.

This action was taken when Senator Thomas M. Burke of Boston moved for reconsideration of the Senate's action yesterday in killing the flag bill. The Senator charged that certain influences were at work trying to destroy the religious and patriotic benefits of the United States. On voice and rising votes, the Senate refused consideration, but on a roll call the members voted 17 to 12 for reconsideration.

Split

As a result of the vote, the Senators split over the nation-wide movement to legislate patriotism. On one side some Senators are convinced that this vote is a definite indication that the more important teachers' oath of allegiance bill, still held in committee, will also succeed.

On the other side, proponents and even opponents of the oath bill declared that the two measures are so widely separated that a vote on one cannot possibly indicate the result of the other. As the matter stands, it appears that the latter is correct. Several of the senators who voted for or against the flag bill indicated that they would change their vote when the more important oath of allegiance legislation is brought into the Senate.

Free Speech

Several senators voted for the flag bill, believing that the flag should be saluted at least once a week, but the same senators are opposed to any measure that might curb free speech.

Senator Frank Hurley is definitely opposed to both bills. On the flag measure he declared that "if you are going to compel religion and patriotism, neither one is going to be any good."

Senator Theodore R. Plunkett is one of those ready to follow up his "no" vote on the flag bill by voting the same way on the teachers' oath, on the ground that it will play directly into the hands of the Communists, who are the targets of the legislation. According to his view, compulsion will create resentment on the part of patriotic persons, who through this resentment might succumb to the arguments of red propaganda.

High School Principals Pledge Support to Smith

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., April 26 (AP)—Principals of junior and senior high schools throughout the State, in annual conference, yesterday pledged their support to Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, in his opposition of a bill pending before the Legislature which would require teachers to take an oath of allegiance.

The principals unanimously adopted a resolution, introduced by Thornton K. Jenkins, principal of the Malden Senior High School, expressing their support of the State educational head.

Apple Blossom Time Called For by Curley In Labor Day Edict

If Washington "cashed in" on its cherry blossom season, why should not Massachusetts make money in apple blossom time?

Such was the import of the Arbor Day proclamation made by Governor Curley today. In announcing observance of Arbor Day tomorrow, the Governor said it takes on new importance this year, as Massachusetts is to have on May 19 its first apple blossom festival in history.

Sponsored by the Apple Growers' Association of Massachusetts, the festival is an effort to dramatize apple blossom time, and thereby increase tourists trade in Massachusetts.

"The failure to dramatize apple blossom time in Massachusetts has unquestionably resulted in the loss of tourists traffic of a most sizable character," the Governor stated. "The fact is that 30 trainloads of Massachusetts citizens left for Washington in a single day to attend the cherry blossom exhibition, notwithstanding the fact that for every cherry tree growing in Washington, 1000 apple trees, equally as beautiful, are to be found in the Mashpee Valley and other sections of Massachusetts."

At the same time the Governor suggested that every individual home owner plant either a rambler rose or a lilac bush.

"If the residents of the Cape Cod section should on Arbor Day start planting crimson ramblers and the residents of Nantucket plant hydrangeas, it will be possible to set aside a day as Apple Blossom Day, Crimson Rambler Day, and Hydrangeas Blossom Day, and the benefit that would result from directing public attention to the luxuriance of these three attractive spectacles would unquestionably serve as a magnet to draw visitors from every section of Massachusetts."

Boston Police Under State Voted

The Massachusetts Senate today voted for state control of the Boston Police Department, when it accepted an adverse report on Mayor Mansfield's bill to transfer the power to appoint the Boston Police Commissioner from the Governor to the Mayor.

Before the adverse report was accepted by an 8 to 22 vote, Senator Thomas M. Burke sought to substitute the bill.

"The Governor was given the power of appointing the police commissioner to stop graft," he said, "but since the police commissioners have been appointed by the governors we have had more graft and more unrest and less police efficiency."

The vote today is the second the Senate has taken in favor of state control over local police. Only a few days ago, the same body threw out a bill transferring from the Governor to the Mayor of Fall River the power to appoint the Fall River Police Board.

Hartford Meeting Hoped to Finish Tie-up of Trucks

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26 (AP)—Settlement of the truck drivers' strike in Connecticut within the next 48 hours appeared a possibility today as union officials and operators prepared for a conference—the second within the last two days.

Both sides were pledged to secrecy concerning the details of a conference yesterday and they were equally silent regarding what would take place today, but a cheering note was sounded by John H. Murphy, business manager of the local truckmen's union, who said negotiations were "progressing satisfactorily."

The impasse yet to be overcome is centered in the demand of the strikers for recognition of the union and the opposition of the employers, who have publicly announced that this never shall be.

Flying squadrons continued to frequent the highways of the State and pickets to stop and ask drivers to abandon their trucks, most of which are well convoyed by state and local police.

At a meeting in New Haven last night, more than 100 drivers voted for a stoppage of work, while a "report of progress" was made by John Murphy, business agent for the Hartford local; but today, Milton McDonald, organizer for three locals in the State, said the session was unauthorized and that all union men who attended would be summoned before the executive council of the organization.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; somewhat warmer Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 40's; gentle to moderate northwest to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and somewhat warmer, probably followed by showers at night.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island—Fair tonight and Saturday; somewhat warmer Saturday.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds tonight, shifting to westerly Saturday, and weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	55	Minneapolis ..	62	76
Bermuda	62	70	New Orleans..	68	84
Chicago	56	68	New York	50	62
Denver	30	34	Norfolk, Va..	56	70
Helena, Mont.	38	42	Philadelphia..	54	68
Jacksonville..	66	80	St. Louis	64	80
Kansas City..	58	78	San Francisco	60	80
Los Angeles..	60	84	Washington..	52	74
Miami, Fla. ..	76	82			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time April 26. B—Maximum April 25.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:18 p. m., height, 8.9 feet. Saturday, 5:40 a. m. Light all vehicles at 7:07 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"
Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 50 degrees above zero, minimum 35 above.

—THE— CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NRA
LESTER E. SMITH
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. Lex. 0327
Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham.
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Birdseye Lamb or Beef for Stew........lb. 33c
Birdseye Yellow Corn..................box 21c
Birdseye Lima Beans...................box 23c
Leg and Loin Lamb.....................lb. 25c
Fores Lamb............................lb. 15c
Squire's Sliced Bacon.................lb. 33c
Beef Tongue, Corned...................lb. 20c
Swansdown Cake Flour..................pkg. 29c
Minute Tapioca........................pkg. 12c
Nicest Raspberry Jam..............1 lb. jar 19c
Educator Crax.........................pkg. 19c

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Corcoran's Basement
is just filled with Gifts for the Bride and the Home
Chatham Blankets
Palmer Comfortables
Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Cases
Curtains for Bathroom, Pantry, Dining Room, Living Room and Guest Room
Also full line of New Print Dress Fabrics by the yard
Odona Moth Closets
Corcoran's
Central Square TROwbridge 4300

Furniture Storage
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
SILVER VAULTS
LARGE HEATED ROOMS
FOR DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATES
Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Co.
134 Massachusetts Avenue
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Just across Harvard Bridge from Boston. Entrance on Vassar Street.
KIRKLAND 8180

Insured Cold Storage
For Fur or Cloth Garments
as low as $1.00 $35 Declaration
Your goods are SAFER at BAYBURN
BAYBURN FURRIERS
ARLINGTON 5000
One Broadway • Arlington, Mass.

ONE MORE WEEK!
20% DISCOUNT
on Laundering
CURTAINS
See the difference a PROFESSIONAL touch makes—keeps them clean longer, too.
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.
WINCHESTER 2100 | MIDDLESEX 6500 | COLUMBIA 4510
TROWBRIDGE 5400 | LOWELL 5300 | SPRINGFIELD 2-2138

COAL
Prices Are Lower
Order Now
EGG STOVE NUT $11.90 per ton
Reduced Prices on Cleercoal and New England Coke
Som. 1020
Highland Coal Co.
MEDFORD
FUEL OILS

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT COUNSEL
William E. Gould
(Associated with Brown, Anthony & Co.)
89 HILLSDALE ROAD, MEDFORD, MASS.
MYSTIC 3798

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
You will find the Dedham Custom Laundry Trucks at your service
Allston, Brookline, Brighton, Back Bay, Dover, Dedham, Belmont, Jamaica Plain, Waban, Milton, Dorchester, Mattapan, Newton, Quincy, Needham, Watertown, Wellesley, Walpole, Medfield, Canton, Norwood, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, Roslindale, Readville
Circulars on Request
Prompt and Efficient Service
Telephone DEDham 0198

MILL No. 2
ECONOMY CLOTH SHOP
Bussey St., E. Dedham
Phone Dedham 0550
Mill Ends — Odd Lots
Spring and Summer
CHOICE NEW GOODS arriving daily. Rayons, Organdies, Broadcloths, Novelty Dimities, Dress Materials, Curtain Goods.
WE SPECIALIZE High Grade Percales at 15c the yard; usual price 25c.
Discount of 10%
to all charitable organizations
Busses pass door. Open all day Saturdays.
Route 135, Near East Dedham Sq.

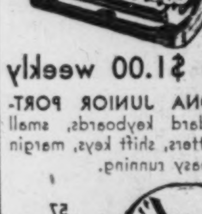
COLD STORAGE
For Your Furs
Only Trust Your Furs to Experts
Call KEN. 3870-3918
and our motor will call for your furs
Spaulding-Riedel
Incorporated FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, Boston

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
6 Park Sq., Boston
Interest Begins May 1

Specials in Used Cars
1933—PONTIAC SPORT COUPE, 8 Cyl., rumble seat, 6 wheels, Packard blue body, Duco fenders....$425
1932—AUBURN CUSTOM SEDAN, 12 Cyl., original mileage 15,000, has had one owner, and is like new in every detail, 6 wheels.
1931—LA SALLE SEDAN, 8 Cyl., 6 wheels, many extras..........$450
1934—Ford Tudor. Original mileage 9000, has had one owner. Like new in every detail.
1929—PACKARD SEDAN, 8 Cyl., exceptionally clean and mechanically O. K.......................$135
Also many bargains in CHEVROLETS and FORDS
Backed by concern with 15 years experience.
JOHN J. DELANEY, Inc.
Boston's Oldest and Largest Chevrolet Dealer
MATTAPAN SQUARE BLUehills 3800

MILTON, MASS.
Coal
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
Godfrey Coal Co.
NRA
64 Adams St. Tel. BLUehills 0502

Cleansers and Dyers of the Better Grade
The HALL Co.
81-83 Harvard Avenue, ALLSTON
Telephone Sta. 2016
FIRST quality dry cleaning is an economy because it lasts longer and makes things look better.
All Work Done at Our Own Plant

Sale of New Portables
$29.75

WITH CARRYING CASES
Pay only $1.00 weekly
NEW CORONA JUNIOR PORTABLES—Standard keyboards, small and capital letters, shift keys, margin stop. Light, easy running.
Ward's STATIONERS SINCE 68
57 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

Back from the Laundry and really clean
14 Pounds $1
All flat work portion of bundle (bed and table linen) is ironed.
"ASK MR. ALLEN"
Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, and Jamaica Plain.

ALLEN LAUNDRY
62 LINDEN PARK ST., ROXBURY
HIGHLANDS 5200

Good Laundering Means
• Gentle but thorough Washing
• Expert Ironing
• Accurate Count of Articles
• Courteous, Prompt Delivery
We Invite Your Patronage

ENDicott 7100 CLEARWATER LAUNDRY 120 Amory St. Jamaica Plain

Spring Cleaning?
Have ADAMS & SWETT
Cleanse your rugs
COMPRESSED AIR WASHING | MOTH PROOFING COLD STORAGE
HIGhlands 4100 ROXBURY, MASS.

State of Connecticut Reviews Its Past as Tercentenary Of Founding Observances Begin

Early Efforts of Pioneers to Steer Clear of Pitfalls of Democracy Recounted in the Building Up of Its Government by Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26—Connecticut began celebration of its 300th anniversary today.

Arrangements for comprehensive exhibitions and colorful pageantry lasting six months, depicting and illustrating and embracing all principal historical events and their locations in the glorious record of the Commonwealth, have been completed by the State's Tercentenary Committee.

These physical mementoes of the past find their chief value in reminding the nation of those deeper spiritual and governmental contributions Connecticut has made to the Union. The story of Connecticut's past lies not so much in the doubtful glories of the battlefield as it does in the cherishing of the ideal that the people should rule.

Not Bought for Beads

The State has few memories of witchcraft, persecuted religionists, doughty paladins or lofty Indian maidens. It was not bought from the "Noble Redskin" for beads or firewater, nor was it wrested by wars that assume mellowness and glamour with the passing of time. These things Connecticut has not.

Its story is one of plain people, single-minded men who laboriously went about their business of building a new State in a new wilderness. But the story of Connecticut gains because of its simplicity. It made a paramount contribution to the Colonies and to the Union that followed. It was that vital spark which today symbolizes, perhaps more than any other single element, the essence of American Democracy.

While other colonies sought such things as religious freedom and economic independence, Connecticut was one of the first to insist upon rule by all the people. It desired rule by law. The others preferred personal rule.

Incapable of Rule

The others held that the people were incapable of rule. They believed only the rich and educated should govern. Especially was this view dominant in Massachusetts where John Winthrop held, "Democracy is among civil nations accounted the meanest and worst of all forms of government." There were many in Massachusetts who chafed at this attitude. Not the least of them were Thomas Hooker, pastor of the church at Newton, and his able helper, Samuel Stone.

Under direction of these two men, the Newton congregation applied to the Massachusetts General Court for permission to move to Connecticut. They simply cited, in lieu of more concrete reasons for wishing to change residences, "a strong bent of their spirits to move thither."

After some delay in securing the necessary permission, Thomas Hooker set off in 1635 leading a group of 100 persons and 160 head of cattle. They arrived on the present site of Hartford after two weeks of arduous journeying. That is how the first important settlement of Connecticut began.

Fewer Oligarchies

As Governor Cross brought out today in his address at Bushnell Memorial Hall here, those early Pilgrims were afraid of oligarchies, of Star Chamber sessions and the rule of the few. When they formed their government they took extreme precaution to guarantee that no single man would ever have predominant power. For several years they didn't even have a governor. When they did they bound his powers and ruled he could not hold office for more than a year, nor could he succeed himself.

And through all that early Connecticut history was the dominant political philosophy of Thomas Hooker, whose experiences after graduation from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in fleeing from England to Holland because of man's governmental whims, deeply imbued him with the idea that to the people alone belonged the right to govern.

Three years after their arrival in Connecticut they wrote their constitution, said to be the first written constitution in the world. It detailed government by law instead of detailing it to man. Hooker said that government belongs to the people "by God's own allowance," and this view was the dominant theme in Connecticut's Government.

Later it was to inspire the anti-Federalists and evolve such leaders as Jefferson and Jackson and those other national heroes who perpetuated the seed Connecticut planted in the New World.

Buildings Opened

Chief among the hundreds of interesting buildings and monuments that will be open to the public during the next six months of the tercentenary celebration are the following:

CLINTON—The Stanton House.

DERBY—The Richard Mansfield House.

EAST HADDAM—The Devil's Hopyard (State Park).

EAST LYME—The Thomas Lee House.

EAST GRANBY—Newgate Prison and Copper Mine.

FARMINGTON—The Whitman House.

GREENWICH—The Lyon House (Greenwich Historical Society).

GUILFORD—The Henry Whitfield House (State Historical Museum), the Hyland-Wildman House (Dorothy Whitfield Society).

HARTFORD—The Old State House, the Capitol, State Library and Supreme Court Building, Trinity College.

KENT—Kent Falls (State Park).

LEBANON—Jonathan Trumbull Revolutionary War Office.

LITCHFIELD—The Judge Tapping Reeve House (Litchfield Historical Society), First Law School in America.

MANSFIELD—Connecticut State College.

MARLBORO—Marlboro Tavern (Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames).

MIDDLETOWN—Wesleyan University.

MILFORD—The Eels-Stowe House (Milford Historical Society).

NEW HAVEN—The Pierpont House (Faculty Club), the Goodrich House (Visiting Nurse Association), the Bishop House (the Thompson Shop), Connecticut Hall and other buildings of Yale University, Judges' Cave (West Rock Park).

NEW LONDON—The Shaw House (New London Historical Society), the Huguenot House (Tea Room), Connecticut College.

NORTHFORD—Rising Sun Tavern (Tea Room).

OLD LYME—The William Noyes House (Miss Florence Griswold's).

POMFRET—Israel Putnam Wolf Den (State Park).

WETHERSFIELD—The Webb House (Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames).

WINDSOR—The Oliver Ellsworth House (Daughters of the American Revolution), the Fyler House (Windsor Historical Society).

WOODBURY—The Glebe House (Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut).

Pageants Planned

Principal exhibitions and pageants and their dates are given below:—

April 17-May 10—Morgan Memorial, Hartford; costumes of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; sponsored by the Colonial Dames of America.

April 29-Oct. 15—Library of School of Law, Yale University, New Haven; materials illustrating the development of Connecticut laws and legal literature.

May 1—The Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, will have the following exhibits, changing monthly, beginning May 1: maps of Connecticut or by Connecticut engravers; prints by Connecticut artists and of Connecticut views; Connecticut currency and coins, 1709-1781; books by Connecticut authors; Connecticut imprints of the eighteenth century; historical and other interesting manuscripts.

May 15-Aug. 30—Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University, New Haven; maps and coins of Colonial New England; examples of Connecticut eighteenth century printing and early printed works dealing with the history and description of the State; manuscripts and first editions of Connecticut literary men; material portraying the place of Yale men in State and national history.

June 1-29—State Library, Hartford, maps.

June 1-Oct. 1—Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University, New Haven; paintings by John Trumbull and Ralph Earle.

June 1-July 15—Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University, New Haven; paintings by Samuel F. B. Morse.

June 15-Oct. 15—Morgan Memorial, Hartford, Colonial furniture.

July 1-27—State Library, Hartford, prints by Amos Doolittle and John Warner Barber, historical objects and photographs of old houses.

July 29-Aug. 24—State Library, Hartford, early prints, election sermons, early newspapers, almanacs, etc.

Aug. 1-Oct. 15—Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University, New Haven, prints, silver.

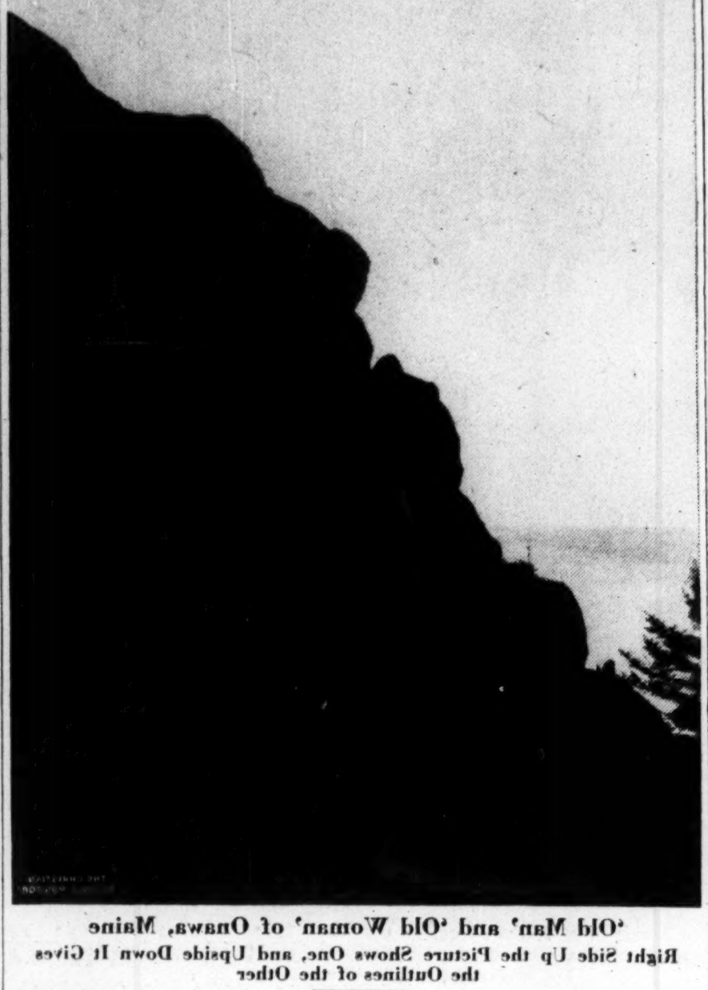
Aug. 26-Sept. 21—State Library, Hartford, works of Connecticut authors and histories of the State and of Connecticut men.

Aug. 15-Sept. 15—Avery Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn., prints lent by Kennedy & Co. of New York.

Sept. 1-Oct. 30—Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University, New Haven. Colonial history of Connecticut illustrated by manuscripts, proclamations, etc.; manuscripts and first editions of Connecticut leaders in religion, education and science; Connecticut coins, paper currency, and Yale bonds of Colonial times.

Sept. 23-Oct. 12—State Library, Hartford, early documents and deeds, including Connecticut Charter, Indian letters, etc.

Here's a 'Two-Faced' Mountain



'Old Man' and 'Old Woman' of Onawa, Maine

Right Side Up the Picture Shows One, and Upside Down It Gives the Outlines of the Other

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONAWA, Maine, April 25—One of the scenic bits of the Pine Tree State is the so-called "Old Man of the Mountain" and also the "Old-Woman of the Mountain" which is embodied in the same photograph. By inverting the photograph, the woman may be seen. The chin of the "old man" forms an almost perfect profile of the woman. This freak of nature was discovered by Dr. H. J. Noonan of Dover-Foxcroft. He later lost track of it and it was rediscovered by his nephew, Chester M. McElroy of Patten, in November, 1928.

Gov. Cross Opens Celebration Of State's 300 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

of his speech, also took the proverbial skeleton of his ancestors out of the family closet for an airing by disclosing he especially was interested in the old Court of Magistrates.

The State's Chief Executive explained, "I have a personal interest in the Magistrates Court because it fined one of my ancestors over in Wethersfield 40 shillings for having wine sold in his house without a license. I have a similar interest in the General Court, which granted another ancestor of mine a divorce from a wife who preferred to live somewhere in England rather than in Hartford or Saybrook.

"This divorce, said to be the first in the Connecticut Colony, set a vicious example for all time."

The Governor said, "It is most fitting that the first official event in our tercentenary celebration should be devoted to the beginnings of our Commonwealth and to our constitutional history.

Bitter Experience

"The Puritan leaders, whose fathers had had some bitter experience with the decrees of the star chamber, that secret English tribunal which had persecuted their religious sect, were rather afraid of a governor. So for several years the general court of Connecticut made no provision for a governor. They seem to have got along very well without him.

"But when they framed the fundamental orders, they decided they had better have a governor. Nevertheless they took good care to bind him with so hard a knot that he could do no harm. . . . He was given no veto power over legislation."

Chief Justice William H. Maltbie of Connecticut, outlined the great landmarks in the governmental history of Connecticut.

"In that history of the great directing force from the beginning has been the General Court or the General Assembly," said the judicial head. "No other legislative body in the English speaking world, not exempting the English Parliament, has, I think, over so long a period played so large a part in determining the internal policies in guiding the destinies of a people, as has our Legislature. . . ."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

When the Executive Council refused to confirm Governor Curley's nomination of Dr. Morris Peterson, Worcester Swedish pastor, as State Commissioner of Correction, its action developed a potent set of rumors.

The most persistent rumor is that Governor Curley did not particularly care whether Dr. Peterson was confirmed or not. Of course, the Governor owed a political debt to the Republican minister for his support during the campaign. Only by nominating him to some worthy position could he pay that debt. But when the nomination went to the Council, the obligation was over, whether the Council "okayed" it or not.

This rumor persists, even though Governor Curley has announced his intention of resubmitting the pastor's name. There is no doubt that Dr. Peterson took his rebuff rather hard. He was obviously crestfallen. This may have influenced the Governor to send in his name again.

A second rumor also contends that the Governor did not press the pastor's confirmation, but on the assumption that the Governor wanted the Council to adopt an independent attitude on this case, so as to break the "yes-man" monotony which has prevailed since the present Administration started. By voting against the Governor once, it is argued, the Council could again be "free" to "yes" him in other matters for a while.

⁂

Massachusetts legislators are still flirting with August session. Having passed or thrown into the waste basket only about 200 measures in the past two weeks, they must act on more than 1000 bills, some of which are highly controversial, before they shut down the legislative mill for 1935.

The favorite stalling method, employed by practically every Senator and Representative on their pet measures, is that of moving for reconsideration of previous action. The Democrats, the minority party in both branches by a small margin, have used reconsideration much more frequently than the Republicans, although the latter have been guilty.

Under the rules of the Legislature the members have the privilege of moving for reconsideration of action at the following daily session. While reconsideration very rarely prevails, it is an effective method of "putting legislators on the spot" regarding their vote.

Several members have stoutly protested against reconsideration moves, as they have become only a means to stall action. Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, Senator James G. Moran, President of the Senate, and Senator William McCarty have been prominent in the fight to hasten work.

Another stalling point is baseball. When the baseball season opens annually, the Legislature can be relied upon to cut sessions short to attend the games. This year appears not to be different from others.

But despite the delays now, there are those who are certain that the legislative machinery will be speeded up when the thermometer hovers around 100 degrees; that by sudden acceleration the Legislature will adjourn before July comes to an end.

⁂

The narrow margin which the Republicans now enjoy in the Massachusetts Senate over the Democrats has made the lot of lobbyists particularly hard. In other years, the margin has been sufficiently large so that a little work among the Republican members was sufficient to put across the lobbyists' arguments. Today, however, the lobbyists must meet more persons and be more vigorous in their pleas in favor of or against pending legislation.

Most of the work by the "third branch of the Legislature" is done in the Senate, as it is a small and more wieldy body. That undoubtedly accounts for the Senate's handling of many bills swiftly passed by the 240-member House.

This year the margin between the Republicans and Democrats in the Senate has been pared to two. Two years ago the margin was 12 in favor of the Republicans, with 26 Republican and 14 Democratic Senators. Four years ago the margin was even greater, with 32 Republicans and only eight Democrats sitting around the Senate circle.

Edgar M. Mills

Veto on Wage Return Urged

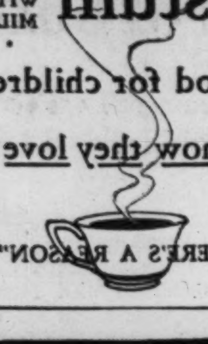
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Comptroller Frank J. Taylor joined yesterday in a plea to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to veto salary restorations for New York City employees voted by the Legislature, declaring it would add $16,000,000 to the city's 1936 deficit already estimated at more than $16,000,000.

Memorial Tulip Field Blooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHELBY, N. C.—North Carolinians and visitors from afar are expected in numbers at the village of Lattimore, 10 miles from here, to see Gideon Price's 100,000 tulips—a memorial that a retired mail carrier has dedicated to his son, a soldier in the World War.



Postum

MADE WITH MILK

is good for children!

And how they love it!

WHITTEMORE'S SHUCLEAN

easy to apply

It is easy to clean all kinds of white shoes with Whittemore's Shuclean. It cleans as it whitens and does not rub off! In three large convenient containers—jar, bottle, or tube—only 25c everywhere.

Two Questions:

CAN YOU ANSWER THEM ?

Question I—Why are Americans buying more fine cars this year than last year?

Question II—Why is Packard selling nearly half of all these fine cars?

Answer I—People of means are discovering that, while small cars have unquestionably been greatly improved in the last few years, the big fine cars have, during the same period, made even greater strides.

They are remembering that, in automobiles as in everything else, true quality begins at the top, and that only a portion of this quality can ever be carried through to the small car.

Finally, they are realizing that in automobiles there is no substitute for size—in safety, in comfort, or in distinction.

Answer II—The answer to the second question is simple.

People are buying carefully. They are investigating all fine cars—and comparing them. And from this comparison they are learning that no other fine car offers the matchless performance, the beauty of line and the priceless distinction of Packard.

Moreover, they know that Packard has maintained its famous identifying lines for 30 years. And so they know that, when they purchase a Packard, they are investing in beauty that is not only distinctive but enduring.

Revelation without Obligation

Right now, Packard dealers everywhere are offering you a special opportunity to learn why, during the last six months for which records are complete, 48.2% of all fine car buyers have purchased Packards. Just call your Packard dealer and tell him which Packard Revelation Ride you would like to take—the shorter Ride No. 1, or the all-day Ride No. 2. This invitation carries no obligation whatever. Packard makes it simply that you may discover, through thrilling first-hand experience, that the 1935 Packard is finer by far than any car ever built in America before.

Ask the man who owns one... PACKARD

EIGHT-SUPER EIGHT-TWELVE

RELAX at the Hotel Shelton

SWIM in the Beautiful Pool

EXERCISE in the Gym

SUN-TAN in the Solarium

READ in the Library

SLEEP in quiet — high up

ROOM and BATH $3 A DAY

Plus all these extra features at no extra cost

SHELTON HOTEL

LEXINGTON AVENUE at 49th STREET, NEW YORK

Bonwit Teller

Our New Shoe Salon launched

Flats★

the vogue heard 'round the world

Designed by Palter DeLiso

We gave you Flats.★ You liked them, you wore them, they swept the country. And now the whole world has gone completely Flat-minded. Cables ordering Flats come to us from Japan, England, and now Moscow. Telegrams pop in from Hollywood and Canada. Scarcely a week goes by without its own development in the furore for Flats. The latest is the childish square-toed Flat sketched here. Altogether there are more than 20 versions in new colors and combinations of these materials:

SUEDE • KIDSKIN • BUCKSKIN

LINEN • CALF • ALLIGATOR

PIGSKIN • GABARDINE

★ Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. SECOND FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET NEW YORK

Greek Default on Debt Laid to New Armament

Five-Year Program Announced to Cost £12,000,000 But Bondholders Must Take Third Less Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Is Greece in a position to pay her foreign debts?

This burning question has been discussed here and in London ever since the recent breakdown of the London negotiations between the Greek Government and the foreign bondholders. All that the Government can offer these bondholders for the year 1935-36 is 35 per cent of the interest due on Greece's External Public Debt.

Doesn't Dare

The general feeling here is that Greece cannot in fact safely pay more. Indeed were she to give greater satisfaction to the international bondholders—and transfer the 50 per cent which they demanded in London—this, it is widely held here, would only reduce the Greek people to poverty which, of course, would not be to the ultimate interest of the bondholders.

The Greek point of view is that Greece's economic situation is such that it cannot pay out more on its external debt without throwing the whole country into a serious social perturbation. Only 20 per cent of the budget's receipts goes to strengthen the economic fabric of the country, as well as for reconstruction and cultural purposes. The remaining 80 per cent provides for national defense and public debt services. Therefore, Greeks point out, any more money to the bondholders must be at the expense of this small margin of 20 per cent.

But the bondholders do not accept this. They ask Greece to look at the other 80 per cent of the budget, which includes a substantial increase in national defense—to look, too, at the striking rise in Greece's agricultural and industrial production, at last year's bumper harvest. They also point to the fall of the pound and the dollar in relation to gold as well as the suspension of war debts, which they estimate have lowered the cost of Greece's debt services by about 85 per cent in the gold values of 1930. Therefore, they consider Greece could safely transfer 50 per cent of the interest due on its foreign loans without danger to its national finances.

Increases in Pay

The bondholders also criticized the recent increase in the salaries and pensions of Greek civil servants. The Government, it is felt here, however, has more than justified these increases. During the London negotiations it claimed that "nobody will deny that salaries not exceeding £35 monthly, salaries of the Director of a Ministry amounting to £17 a month, pensions of diplomatic representatives of high rank not higher than £9 monthly, and salaries of subaltern officials varying from £3 to £4 monthly, cannot be indeed considered exorbitant."

Owing, too, to Greece's adverse trade balance foreign exchange is getting scarce, the Government adds. Last year, Greek emigrants abroad only remitted £3,000,000 compared with about £22,000,000 in 1920. Lastly, tourism which brought in £2,000,000 in 1933, did not show any perceptible amelioration in 1934.

In January, the Government announced a five-year program of military expenditure amounting to approximately £12,000,000 at present rates of exchange. This vast increase in Greek armaments requires some explanation, bondholders feel, although they realize that the Great Powers have hardly been setting Athens the best example.

The welcome given to this increase by the Turkish press is held in certain quarters here to substantiate the widely held suspicion that the Greco-Turkish Pact of 1933 guaranteeing their common frontier contemplated the increase of the Greek forces—deemed at the time insufficient by the Turkish General Staff.

Defense Expenditures

The publication of this program was later followed by a Bulgarian "scare," and the announcement that Greece would spend further large sums on strengthening her frontier abutting on Bulgaria's. Bulgaria, the Greek General Staff declared, is constructing strategic roads toward Greece. Yet Sofia is known to be financially much worse off than Athens. Furthermore, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 men by the Treaty of Neuilly. Bulgarians also recall the days, not so very long ago, when Bulgarian Macedonia lacked communications and was practically governed by the dreaded Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, and when the Greek press constantly accused Bulgaria of neglecting her international duties in her southern province by failing properly to control it.

Today, Bulgaria's writ once more runs in these southern regions. The revolutionary organization has been utterly crushed. To consolidate its new position and prevent the return of the revolutionaries, the Bulgarian Government is building new roads and police posts—the very roads with which Greek militarists here are trying to stampede the Greek taxpayers into a Bulgarian "scare."

Perhaps the real explanation at the back of Greece's costly increase in armaments is the recent rapprochement between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, which is regarded with some alarm both by Greece and by her ally, Turkey. This apprehension is reflected in the press of the two countries. And it was undoubtedly at the back of the Turkish troop concentrations on the Bulgarian frontiers during the recent Greek rebellion. All these countries are members of the League. All are even more closely bound in the Balkan Pact. None is financially well off. Why, then, Greece's £12,000,000 New Year gift to the army, and more?—international bondholders ask.

Yorkshire Thrift Aids Jubilee Fund

By the Associated Press

York, Eng.

THE changing times have not changed the Yorkshireman's thrift.

When the people of East Witton in North Yorkshire met to arrange their jubilee celebrations they found the village still had a balance left over from the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary 25 years ago.

So East Witton will use it to celebrate their jubilee.

Voter's Path Cleared In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Legislature, in session now for more than three months, with adjournment not yet in sight, has considered and passed several measures designed to promote honest and efficient elections. Other legislation is pending. Registration throughout the State has increased to such an extent that the old methods are inadequate in many precincts.

In Raleigh, for example, which has a population of 40,000, there are more than 14,000 names on the books, all registered within a month, after a new registration was ordered. Two precincts have more than 1300 entered. Under the Australian ballot and without the aid of voting machines, this makes it almost impossible to accommodate all who present themselves at the polls from sunrise to sunset.

Similar conditions exist in other parts of the State, where precinct lines have been unaltered for years, to serve political ends.

In Raleigh, again, 95 per cent of the voters in a certain part of a precinct filed a petition asking for division; but no action was taken. Under laws lately passed, this condition will be remedied.

Belgian 'New Dealer,' Hoover Disciple

Prime Minister, educated in United States, admirer of Roosevelt, owes much to his predecessor who heads board of "C. R. B." Ex-President still wields powerful influence in Belgium.

By Mallory Browne

The second of two articles on the Belgian financial crisis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Behind Belgium's "New Deal," to a startling extent, is the United States. But behind Belgium's new "Roosevelt" is America's Hoover!

For Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Belgian Prime Minister, is not only an acknowledged admirer of President Roosevelt; he is an American-educated Fellow of a Foundation presided over and in large part originated by former President Hoover.

The explanation of this apparent enigma is to be found in a bright new building on one of the old steep streets of Brussels, not far from the dull gray impressiveness of the Royal Palace. The new building is the home of the "Fondation Universitaire"—the University Foundation—and its associated organizations. A polished brass plaque outside the welcoming doorway gives the answer: "Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation."

Herbert Hoover, it will be remembered, was during the war in charge of the relief mission which for nearly four years fed some 9,000,000 people in the occupied area of Belgium and northern France. Contributions from all over the world, but particularly from America and the British Empire, made possible this work which has been recognized as one of the greatest humanitarian efforts of modern times.

Founded Paramount Fund

Associated with Mr. Hoover in this gigantic task was Emile Francqui, admittedly one of Belgium's biggest leaders. M. Francqui and Mr. Hoover conceived the idea of devoting the important sums of money which remained available after the end of the war to the founding of a permanent fund to be used for the development of education in Belgium and the furthering of intellectual relations between Belgium and the United States.

Thus, American generosity contributed largely to the establishment of the "Fondation Universitaire," and of its associated organizations, which include the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation—commonly known as the C. R. B.—with headquarters in New York and with the special mission of favoring the exchange of students between Belgian and American universities; the Hoover Foundation for the Development of the University of Louvain; the Hoover Foundation for the Development of the University of Brussels; the Francqui Foundation; the National Fund for Scientific Research and other similar institutions. These groups, centered at the University Foundation, dispose of the income of nearly 500,000,000 Belgian francs, which is employed for the development of education, research and social improvements in Belgium.

Now, after 15 years of quiet unobtrusive labor, the work of the foundation is beginning to bear fruit in a striking fashion. The new Belgian Prime Minister, Dr. van Zeeland, is a "product" of the foundation. He was one of the first of over 250 university students who were awarded fellowships for study in the universities of America. He spent a year at Princeton University in 1921-1922, studying economics under Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer. Ten years later, in 1932-1933, he returned to the United States to lecture on economic subjects, and made a special study of the early days of America's New Deal.

Other Leaders

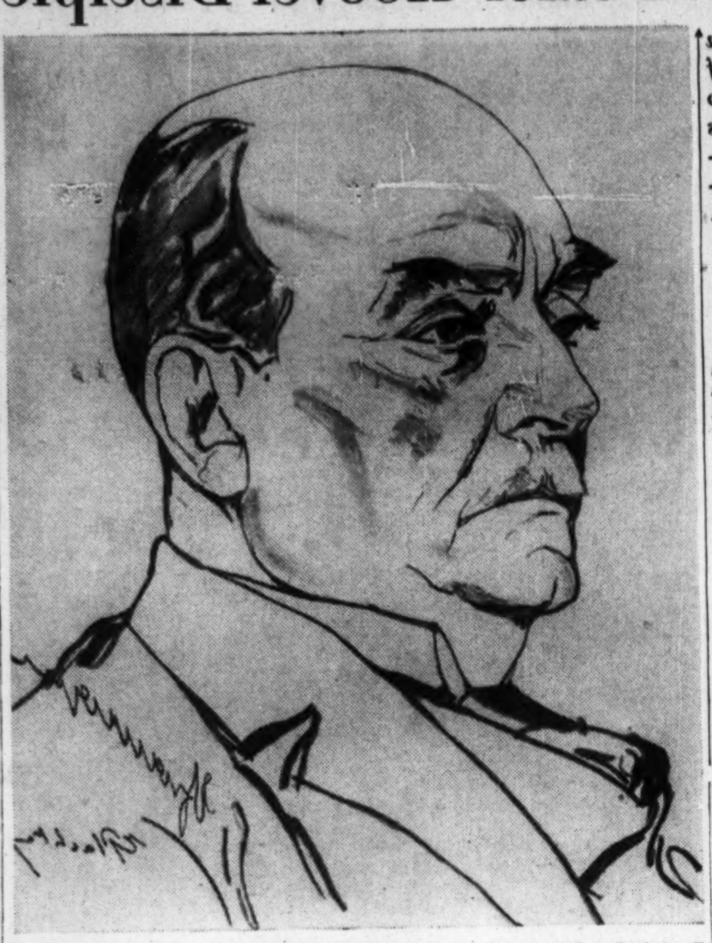
But Dr. van Zeeland is by no means the only instance of the University Foundation's influence in Belgium today. Another member of the present cabinet, Du Bus de Warnaffe, Minister of the Interior, was also one of the early Fellows sent to the United States by the Foundation. Furthermore, a very considerable number of minor officials in the Government are Foundation Fellows.

Dr. van Zeeland, who is a graduate and a professor of the University of Louvain, is at present one of the directors of the Hoover Foundation for the Development of the University of Louvain, and is in close touch with all the activities of the University Foundation.

Mr. Hoover is now Chairman of the Board of the "C. R. B.," M. Francqui being the Honorary President. M. Francqui presides over the parent organization of "Foundation Universitaire," whose active director is Jean Willems. The American representatives of the Foundation, Maj. W. H. Tuck and M. K. Shaler, were both associated with Mr. Hoover in the Belgian Relief work.

The profound influence which the work of this establishment has had, and seems certain to have in an ever-increasing degree, can hardly be exaggerated. Through its various channels of activity, such as fellowships for foreign students, subsidies for research, exchange of intellectual contacts, it has given a decisive impulse to Belgian education. More than this, it is gradually developing a great number of leaders in all fields—political, financial, economic, educational and scientific—whose direct influence on the nation cannot be doubted.

In particular, the return to Belgium of hundreds of Fellows who are now working in their various fields after having spent a year or more in the United States is beginning to have an apparent effect. American business men and diplomats who have traveled in various continental countries often voice their conviction that one finds a better understanding of the United States and of the American people in Belgium today than in almost any other European country.



Emil Francqui

Drawn by Erna Plachte

He Has Served His Country in Many High Posts and Was Minister Without Portfolio in the Theunis Cabinet, Resigning Only Last Month

British Premier's Attack on Reich Stirs Opposition

MacDonald Declares That Hitler Has Not Won Sympathy He Sought

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's blunt attack on Germany's foreign policy took political circles by surprise. Opposition parties responded today with strong protests.

The British Prime Minister accused Germany of destroying European confidence by its warlike preparations, in an article written for the fortnightly "News Letter," National Labor Party organ.

The article said there are National Socialists in high authority who are not even giving lip service to the cause of European stability.

"Germany has acted in such a way as to destroy the feeling of mutual confidence in Europe," Mr. MacDonald wrote. "It asks other nations to accept a verbal pledge of pacific intention which it itself would not accept from its neighbors.

"Other nations cannot be pacified by such assurance and can show ample justification for their refusal."

"Germany has not won the honor and sympathy which it sought," the article said.

"It has aroused the suspicion of practically every nation in Europe. I do not believe any German can honestly feel surprised that the conduct of his Government has been dealt with with prejudice when the Council of the League of Nations expressed apprehensiveness and misapprobation."

"Leaving the 'honor' argument out of the count for the moment," the Prime Minister wrote, "how can it profess to be blind to the effect which its colossal armaments must have on the sense of security of other nations?

"The most secure nation in the whole of Europe—until it aroused suspicions and fears against itself—was Germany.

"The people are asking far too much of those who understand them best and sympathize with them most when they claim that both their objects and their methods should be accepted without a tremor of fear or a shadow of suspicion, or that the suggestions for security which they rejected at Berlin and the omnibus revelations made of their ultimate intentions and the spirit animating them do not overcast with suspicions the pledges they have been giving of a desire to assure the peace of Europe."

The article concluded by asking, "Will the German Government prove its pacific intentions by declaring at once that it is prepared to take its part of carrying the Stresa resolutions into effect?"

Deplored by Laborite

George Lansbury, Labor leader and one-time colleague of Mr. MacDonald, led the Socialist and Liberal groups in deploring the Prime Minister's statement that threatened the outlook for continued peace in Europe.

"I very much regret the Prime Minister should have written such an article," Mr. Lansbury said. "These are days when we should be damping down instead of stimulating antagonisms."

Explanation Asked

The News Chronicle, recording the Liberal view, said:

"We all know by now our Prime Minister is vague and incalculable but even he has taken us by surprise with his astonishing article on Germany. It was singularly inopportune to give official expression to such a controversial point of view at a critical and possibly decisive moment in the negotiations vital to the cause of peace."

The Socialist Daily Herald said that in the present circumstances it would be wise "to keep silent while the Germans think."

The Herald strongly protested Mr. MacDonald's statement that Germany's military expansion "must inevitably force the sound and pacific idea of general collective security into a dangerous form of military alliances."

The newspaper insisted that the public "should be told explicitly" whether Great Britain is being forced into such alliances.

The pro-government The Daily Telegraph praised Mr. MacDonald on the grounds that "peace is sometimes best served by absolute frankness." The Telegraph conceded, however, that "coming from the Prime Minister, with whom peace has always been a passion, the statement contains remarkable words."

'Production for Use' Voted in California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 26 (AP)—Upton Sinclair's "production for use" theory would receive the financial and administrative support of the State, under a bill that the California Assembly adopted without a dissenting vote, and sent to the Senate, yesterday.

The "self-help co-operative" measure, sponsored by Mr. Sinclair's end-poverty-in-California Democrats, directs the State Emergency Relief Administration to foster and develop co-operative organizations for the unemployed.

In his unsuccessful campaign for Governor, as the Democratic candidate, last fall, Mr. Sinclair offered the "production for use" plan as the mainstay of his program.

Stures Regents for 50 Years

The Sture family of Sweden furnished three successive regents to that country during the period (1470-1520) it was nominally united with Denmark.

Albanians Get Italian Loan Minus Interest

Rome and Tirana Resume Friendly Relations; Friction Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Albania has lately appreciably improved its international situation by concluding important agreements with both Italy and Yugoslavia.

Signor Benito Mussolini's Government has renewed its helpful financial relations with Albania by turning over to the Albanian Government 3,000,000 gold francs ($1,000,000) as a non-interest bearing loan with no date for repayment.

Five years ago, Italy promised to give the Albanian Government 10,000,000 gold francs a year ($3,300,000) on the same remarkable conditions, but because of the unfriendly attitude of certain Albanian officials toward Italy, the payment of this loan was discontinued two years ago.

Fermentation

The Tirana Government at that time began a campaign against Italian schools in Albania, and somewhat later a part of the Italian war fleet appeared in a surprising manner in the Albanian harbor at Durazzo, causing apprehension here.

As a result of this friction between Italy and Albania, the young Albanian state was deprived of very essential incomes it had been enjoying, and in consequence it was unable to pay either the officials or the officers. This dissatisfaction caused by their long salary arrears was one of the factors that provoked an armed action on a small scale against the Government at the beginning of this year.

Now with this resumption of friendly relations between Rome and Tirana, with the renewal of privileges long enjoyed by private Roman Catholic schools here, and the payment of these much-needed gold francs, Albania has saved itself from a very difficult situation.

Frees Book Zone

At the same time, it has taken another useful step by arranging with Yugoslavia to free from all customs and passport formalities a strip, 10 miles wide, on each side of the c ... mon boundary. Thus persons from not less than a score of Albanian Mountain villages may pass freely into Yugoslavia and trade in Yugoslavian towns. There they will sell their rather primitive agricultural products and buy salt, soap, candles, clothes and a few other essential commodities. This will be of great advantage to the border populations of both countries, since it will enliven business in several Yugoslavian towns and relieve Albanian peasants of the necessity of going many miles along bad mountain paths to distant Albanian towns. In addition, a regular autobus route is to be opened between the Yugoslav city of Monastir and the Albanian city of Kortcha, serving the interests of both peoples.

The consolidation of King Zog's régime is also shown by the fact that he has pardoned a number of political prisoners sentenced three years ago for alleged opposition activity.

Elm-Shaded Streets
lead the wayfarer through lovely old Williamstown to the boundless hospitality of the
WILLIAMS INN
Williamstown, Mass.
A "Real New England Inn"

Cold Storage
for
Furs—Rugs—Clothing
2%
of Fair Valuation
With Minimum Charge
For Pleasing Service
Phone Wes. New. 2600
A-B-C
Dry Cleaners, Inc.
1274 Washington Street
West Newton
We do not solicit by phone

You too!
WILL LIKE THIS NEW YORK HOTEL
... Because it is the favorite hotel of so many Monitor readers ... they like its pleasant, refined and homelike atmosphere; its convenience to every part of the city and its sensible rates.
From $3 single, $3 double
Room with private bath from $2.50 single, $3.50 double
Hotel WOODSTOCK
A KNOTT HOTEL
43rd Street East of Broadway
NEW YORK

Oriental "Show-You" SAUCE
Delicious for CHOP SUEY and general table use
An appetizer that makes all foods taste better. Quality made, pure, wholesome. Try a bottle! You will like it!
At your grocer's
Oriental Show-You Co.
Columbia City, Ind.
Write for Free Recipe Book

Just an Old New England CUSTOM ... BAKED BEANS!

food stores and restaurants making startling claims for their "Boston" baked beans.

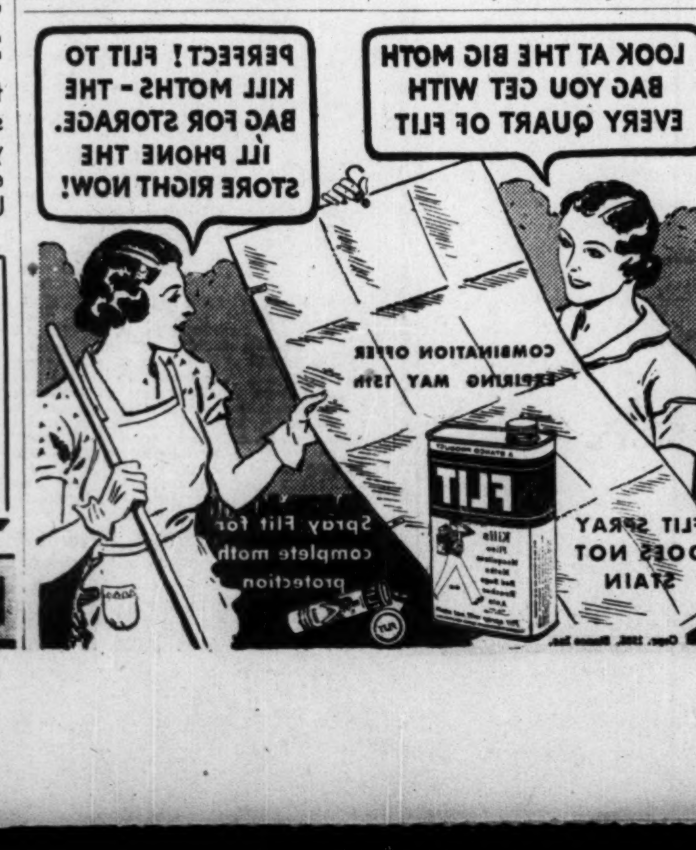
At any rate—you can't fool a New Englander on this luscious food. And anyhow, we wouldn't try. So we have just listed below our prices on both beans and the fixings to go with them—asking you to note, as always, that these prices represent high quality and extreme values—as well as economical buying.

This part of the country comes in for a certain amount of good-natured "kidding" about the quantity of baked beans consumed in New England each year. But the facts are that everywhere you go in the United States you'll find

Baked Beans	Ecco—California Pea, Kidney or Yellow Eye	2 large cans	25c
Brown Bread	Ecco Brand with Raisins	2 large cans	25c
Fancy Ketchup		2 14 oz. bottles	25c
Sweet Relish	Ecco Brand	16 oz. jar	17c

ECONOMY GROCERY STORES

QUIKTINT TABLETTES
"The Modern Way to Tint and Dye"
Concentrated—convenient—economical. Beautiful, lasting colors. Sold by leading department and drug stores. Write for descriptive circular.
THE SHAWMUT MFG. CORP., Hartford, Conn.



Ask for Domino
Superfine Powdered
1-lb. Domino Cane Sugar Superfine Powdered
American Sugar Refining Company
Gives cakes a superfine texture
"Sweeten it with Domino"

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

HERE
are some used cars that will stand the most rigid inspection that all cars must have beginning May 1st.
34 Ford De Luxe Tudor Sedan. Perfect in every way ... $495
32 Ford V-8 Cabriolet. A very fine car in every respect ... $300
33 Chevrolet Four-Door Sedan. A bargain ... $375
Open Evenings
Phone Kenmore 2760
LALIME & PARTRIDGE, Inc.
1255 BOYLSTON STREET
PHONE KENMORE 2760
Please mention the Monitor when calling.

DOUGLAS Offers $7000.00
... in 745 Cash and Merchandise Prizes for the best letters of 100 words on "Why I Think Douglas All-Leather Construction Is Best" for men's shoes. Free Official Contest Blanks at your Douglas Store. No need to buy anything. ENTER TODAY.
Six Stores in Boston
156 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
635 Washington Street — 305 Washington Street
119 Washington St.—45 Summer St.—38 Hanover St.
Stores in All Principal Cities

With the approach of hot weather you are reminded of a Permanent Wave.
We have several methods this season to choose from and prices to suit every pocketbook.
All work made satisfactory.
Smith's Beauty Shoppe
1126 BOYLSTON ST. CIR. 9830

QUALITY
Meats, Fish, Groceries, Provisions
Free Delivery Prompt Service
Charge Accounts Invited
It Costs No More to Shop at
RHODES BROS.
170 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Ken. 4200
10 Harvard Square, Brookline
Lon. 2040

The Original
Harry the Tailor
3 ST. STEPHENS ST.
Ladies' and Men's Garments thoroughly cleansed, refinished at reasonable prices.
Special for This Month
COATS RELINED, $3
Work called for and delivered.
Phone Ken. 8730

BUY—Your Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
where the QUALITY is higher and the PRICES lower.
Free delivery service. Phone COM. 3610
BROADWAY FRUIT MARKET
268 Mass. Ave., near Falmouth, Boston
1380 Hancock St., Quincy
463 Broadway, South Boston
367 Moody St., Waltham

Lesson Markers
MARKING PENCILS
KNEADED ERASERS
Good Thought Motto Cards
SHORT'S
190 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

ROYAL SHOE REPAIRING
271 MASS. AVE., cor. WESTLAND AVE.
Telephone Ken. 7235
EXPERT SHOE Repairing
and Hat Cleaning at Reasonable Prices
Please mention the Monitor

Esther's Permanents
give a soft lustre to your hair.
We Specialize in ZOTOS and JAMAL
Esther Beauty Shop
739 Boylston St. Phone Com. 8038

Your Car Deserves
QUAKER STATE OIL
Now being nationally advertised in the Monitor.
Falmouth St. Garage
Cor. Falmouth and West Newton Sts.
Official Brake and Light Testing Sta.

UPTOWN NEWS
236 Huntington Avenue
New York and Boston Papers
Periodicals : : Stationery

WHY NOT Enjoy the Comfort of a Real Frederick Vita-Tonic Permanent Wave
Also all lines of Correct Beauty Culture
THE ADALINE THOMAS SHOP
420 Boylston Street Ken. 5775

SAVOY TAILORS and CLEANSERS
60 Hemenway St. Tel. Ken. 2671
Years of Tailoring Experience
Quality Cleansing Work
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Mrs. Fowler Lingerie Shop
420 BOYLSTON STREET
KENmore 5026
Kickernick and Hand Made Lingerie
Mail orders carefully filled.

ROOSEVELT BEAUTY SALON
395 Huntington Ave
We Specialize in EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING

TAXI...
For Quick, Reliable Service Call
KEN. 5900
Stand at Fritz Carlton Hotel
Save this ad as a reminder.

HUTCHINSON'S MARKET
Quality Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Groceries at Low Prices
284 Mass. Avenue, Cor. Falmouth Street
Free Delivery KEN. 6873-4

Spring Styles for Miss and Matron
Therese MILLINERY
234 Huntington Ave. Opp. Church Park

Café de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
Luncheons 40c-45c-55c
Dinners 45c-65c-75c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinners ... 65c-75c

Lunch at Baileys
Our Sandwiches Are Delicious
Hot Soup and Specials Daily
BAILEYS DRUG STORE
276 Mass. Avenue, Near Falmouth Street

Preparation for Neutrality Divides Legal Authorities; All Seek Peace Safeguards

One Side Supports Nationalization of Arms and Embargo on Loans—The Other Demands Respect of Trade Rights by Belligerents

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Ranking American authorities in international law today threw their weight behind the budding policy of "preparation for neutrality."

The American Society of International Law, devoting its annual meetings entirely to the subject of neutrality, has made clear that if the United States is to remain aloof from a future conflict it must prepare now the policy and legislation which are more important than military preparedness.

There were, it is true, dissenting voices from the chorus led by James Brown Scott, president of the society, and such authorities as Edwin D. Dickinson, professor of law at the University of California. Among them was Fred K. Nielsen, former solicitor of the Department of State, who declared that the American Government should firmly assert and insist that belligerents observe the old rules which guaranteed rights of commerce to neutrals. He approached the position of another writer on the subject, who insists that the United States "should fight, if need be, for its neutrality!"

Nationalization of Arms

Mr. Scott, who was head of the neutrality division of the State, War and Navy Departments during the World War, brought forward his proposals—already made in his annual report—for nationalization of munitions manufacture and an embargo on shipments of material of war and loans to belligerents.

Professor Dickinson this morning delivered a ringing call of preparedness in neutrality, but preparedness of policy, not arms.

"There can be no doubt," he said, "that in future the neutral state, sincerely determined to remain neutral, will find it necessary to prevent the traffic in a greatly expanded list of war materials and equipment. In modern warfare, indeed, the belligerent state is a population in extremis, and the people that would remain neutral must be prepared to stand aside. However unpleasant the prospect, this means that the price of neutrality in our time in a war of any magnitude is a vastly expanded sphere of neutral obligation, a much-contracted privilege of neutral trade, and a corresponding emphasis upon neutral self-sufficiency and isolation.

"It is imperative that the scope of a practical neutrality should be calculated and the cost appraised before the crisis comes. If we permit ourselves to drift into neutrality, we shall almost certainly drift into war. If we would have peace through neutrality, we must be prepared for a neutrality that is consistent, responsible, and strong. This means, in general, that we must formulate without delay a coherent neutrality policy which takes full account of contemporary conditions, and, in particular that we must enact comprehensive legislation to implement the policy adopted. Our present policy, if we can be said to have one, is neither coherent nor realistic; and our legislation is a thing of shreds and patches.

"The legislation required to implement a realistic neutrality policy will extend an effective prohibition of exports to belligerents. It will put our government in a position, whenever it becomes necessary or desirable to do so, to control the entire munitions and war materials traffic at its source. The Senate investigations have made it abundantly clear that such an effective control is indispensable, not only as a part of our neutrality program, but as a measure of national defense.

Hazard on Individual

"If an unconditional embargo proves impracticable, or if it is difficult to define certain of the categories of war materials, at least our ships may be forbidden to carry such wares to the belligerent market and it may be made clear in advance that the hazards are to be borne by those individuals who engage in the trade.

"Nations are now so interdependent that neutrality can be made effective only by a larger measure of international co-operation. It should be added, however, that there is no more protective magic in the word co-operation than in the word neutrality. Each idea must find appropriate expression in a comprehensive policy. Each term suggests essential aspect of a national policy adequate for the time in which we live. Each must be made to supplement the other. It is profoundly encouraging that the Government of the United States is now attacking these problems. The security of the nation and of every individual within the nation depends upon their successful solution."

Alteration of Status

Prof. Josef L. Kunz of the University of Toledo successfully demolished the thesis that the Covenant of the League of Nations and other post-war developments have abolished the conception of neutrality, although these legal changes have altered the status of neutrality for many powers.

Judge Nielsen's thesis was the contraction of rights conceded to belligerents. He scouted the view that neutral rights should be renounced, insisting that the American Government had the duty to enforce respect for these rights, stating: "We are a powerful government now, capable at all times of effectively asserting legal rights. When we are in a fortunate position of neutrality, free from the horrors of war, we may have a trust to uphold and vindicate the law through influences derived from the nation's position of prestige and power."

Drys Campaign to Win In Georgia Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—In 58 Georgia counties, organizations have been perfected to fight the repeal of the State's dry law in the referendum of May 15, it is reported by the Georgia Temperance League. Chairmen have been named, with committees at work and a house-to-house campaign is under way for rounding up votes against repeal.

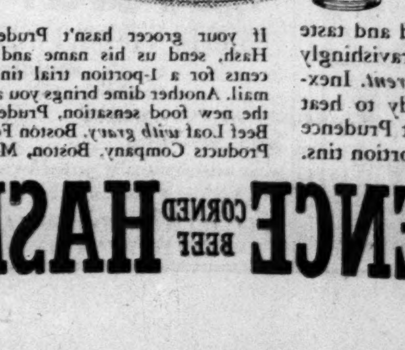
"The overwhelming sentiment against repeal of our present laws is responsible for one of the quickest and most enthusiastic jobs of organization Georgia has ever seen," Milton Fleetwood, state director of the Georgia Temperance League and president of the Georgia Press Association, said.

Young Maine Attorney Gets Washington Post

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 26 (AP)—J. Elliott Carleton, youthful Augusta attorney, was notified yesterday of his appointment to the staff of United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings at Washington. He will be attached to the criminal division under Joseph F. Keenan as a special prosecutor. Mr. Carleton who is 29 years of age, is state chairman of the Young Democratic Clubs and during the campaign last year was head of the speaker's bureau. He will report to Washington on May 6.

$3 to BOSTON to NEW YORK ROUND TRIP $5.40
7 Trips Daily Latest Motor Coaches LIBerty 5867
BUSINESSMEN'S EXPRESS
Leaves Boston 6 P. M. Arrives New York 2 A. M.
De Luxe I-R-T Co. Busses $1 BOSTON-PROVIDENCE "Over the New Highway" Every 30 Minutes
VICTORIA-BERKSHIRE LINES
BOSTON TERMINALS
251 Tremont St.—Opp. Met. Theatre and 1 Cambridge St.—Scollay Square
WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED Term. 103 Front St., Worcester 3-7670
HOTEL ASTOR TERM., NEW YORK 220 West 45th St. Phone CH-7730

A new idea in jellies...
The flavour of fresh ripe fruit, sealed in a sugared cone, which lies in the finely-powdered crystals of Lushus Jelly Dessert. Six fascinating flavours—strawberry, raspberry, wild cherry, orange, Lemon, Lime—8c each or 46c for Silver Cardboard tray of six packets.
Ask your grocer for Lushus or send for a Pantry Tray of 6 flavours 50c postpaid (single packet 10c) with a free copy of the Lushus Recipe Book.
Lushus JELLY DESSERT
"The secret's in the flavour cone"
Shirriff's Ltd.
8-12 Matilda Street, Toronto, Canada



High Hat Hash
● On many of the finest yachts, in smart clubs and noted homes you will find Prudence Corned Beef Hash a very favorite dish.
Try this famous food and taste for yourself how ravishingly good it is; how different. Inexpensive and all ready to heat and eat. You can get Prudence in 4-portion and 2-portion tins.
If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf with gravy. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Mass.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

Mayan Chemistry Shown in Ancient Building Mortar

Calcium Carbonate Used, Princeton Authority Tells Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26 — The Mayas, who reached the zenith of their power on the Yucatan Peninsula 700 years before the discovery of the New World, were the first American chemists, it was revealed at the fifth day's session of the eighty-ninth session of the American Chemical Society here today. In their buildings at Chichen-Itza they were the first people on this continent to understand enough about chemistry to mix their own mortar and to develop one of the most interesting types of architecture discovered anywhere.

The Mayas use of chemistry was described by William Foster of Princeton University before leading chemists from all over the United States who are here for the society's meeting and to observe the 300th anniversary of chemistry in America. Mr. Foster said that analysis of Mayan mortars used in their buildings showed that they employed calcium carbonate, "the average being considerably over 80 per cent and in one case about 90 per cent."

"The percentage of silica (sand) and silicates (clay) averaged about 7," he continued, "while that of iron trioxide and alumina was approximately 1.1. The samples also contained small quantities of magnesia and of water, free and combined." Mr. Foster also described the use of chemistry in building by the Greeks, Romans and Egyptians.

New Aeration Process

The session today covered practically all phases of chemical application and development, even to the description of a new aeration process for whipping cream, of interest to practically every housewife, since it has to do with correct culinary technique in the preparation of desserts, salad garnishes and pie and cake toppings.

Describing this method, G. Frederick Smith and C. A. Getz of the University of Illinois said that before whipping, cream should be aged 24 hours at 40 degrees fahrenheit after separation from raw milk following pasteurization.

"The bowl used in whipping, as well as the mechanical devices for agitation should be well chilled," the paper continued. "The beating of air into the cream by the rotation of a mechanical whipper causes the cream to be aerated and to foam up to practically twice its original fluid volume."

Freer Use of Press

An appeal to physical scientists to use the press more freely featured an address by Howard W. Blakeslee, science editor of the Associated Press. He held that they kept out of the newspaper "because of failure to understand or to agree with the newspaper view of what was news."

Mr. Blakeslee reviewed briefly the development of the American newspaper, the birth of which he placed in Boston when Samuel Topliff opened a news room there and sold shipping intelligence and market information.

"Harry Blake wandered about Boston harbor in a rowboat intercepting incoming vessels and peddling the news gathered from them," he continued. "They were the first newspapermen."

Awards Announced

Announcement that the Priestley Medal, highest honor of the American Chemical Society, had been awarded to William Albert Noyes, emeritus-director of the laboratories of the University of Illinois, and that Dr. Raymond M. Fuoss, assistant professor of chemistry in Brown University, had been chosen as the recipient of the American Chemical Society award in pure chemistry, featured the proceedings last night.

The Priestley Medal is awarded for distinguished services to chemistry and the pure chemistry award carries with it $1000 in cash. The latter was made to Dr. Fuoss for work which resulted in "the first comprehensive theory of electrolyte solutions which, at lower concentrations, applies to all solvent medias and to all electrolytes." This award was founded by A. C. Langmuir, in recognition of "the accomplishment in North America of outstanding research in pure chemistry by a young man or woman under 31 years of age, preferably working in a college or university."

Both awards will be presented at the ninetieth meeting of the society in San Francisco next August.

Textile Truce Gains Headway

(Continued from Page 1)

situation in his Brunswick, Maine, address.

The first answer to Mr. Wallace's statement that he had the "utmost sympathy for any industry in trouble" brought an assortment of hostile phrases from many manufacturers. Today while the manufacturers declared they had not changed their attitude toward the Administration leaders, they, nevertheless, felt the investigation called by the President was the only stopgap open to them.

Pledge of Co-operation

"If we are smart," one manufacturer stated, "we will give this committee every bit of co-operation possible. We must take a conciliatory attitude, but not retreat from our principles. To find facts the factfinders must be cool-headed. Certainly today with the North and the South flinging words at each other and at Secretary Wallace it would appear the investigation is headed for the scrap heap—unless we all work together to get the facts. After that there will be plenty of time to squabble."

A New England Council spokesman readily agreed with this change in attitude on the part of the manufacturers association. He said the industry had been in a serious condition periodically since the World War. "Now—if this investigation is successful—the North and the South may be able to straighten themselves out."

Doubt About Inquiry

Mr. Riley further insisted that everyone, manufacturer, administrator and laborer, had been "deceiving himself" by calling names instead of co-operating. He was hopeful that the Washington investigation would bring some at least of the major problems to a satisfactory solution, but held the same skeptical views of others who have witnessed Administration committee investigations.

Thus for the first time in more than three weeks the call is for conciliation and arbitration instead of "to arms" against the southern wage differential, the processing tax and Secretary Wallace, and the Japanese competition. This does not mean that efforts will not be made to correct these alleged abuses, but it does mean that there is to be less talk and more willingness to co-operate.

With numerous New England mills closing, with an increase of thousands on the municipal, state, and national relief rolls, and the possibility of thousands more being added, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers saw "ruin if we continued to run on in this direction. Therefore we will put our trust in the investigation today."

Win Honors in Chemistry

W. A. Noyes
University of Illinois

Raymond M. Fuoss
Brown University

Georgia Governor Charges Tammany Relief Methods

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge, whose criticism of the Roosevelt Administration has been condemned by the newspaper which supported him in his rise to the gubernatorial chair, charges the Administration with using "Tammany methods" in handling relief funds.

Disregarding an editorial in the Atlanta Constitution which said "the Governor is serving no good purpose in his continued attacks on the Administration," Mr. Talmadge in an interview criticized the relief office for removing distribution of $1,300,000 in school aid from jurisdiction of the state school department and giving it to the Georgia Relief Administration.

He also assailed the Administration for not paying the soldiers' bonus.

NRA Plan Supported By Underwear Institute

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP)—Retention of the NRA, removal of the cotton processing tax and government control of Japanese silk imports were demanded yesterday by the National Underwear Institute in resolutions adopted at its convention.

Other resolutions voiced opposition to the Wagner labor relations bill and legislation for a 30-hour work week, holding that the former would interfere with friendly employe-employer relations, while the latter would tend to lower workers' wages and earning capacity.

Head of Cotton Shippers Favors Special Board Of Practical Advisers

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 26 (AP)—A program designed to alleviate the present cotton crisis was presented today by A. E. Hohenberg of Memphis, president of the American Cotton Shippers' Association, at the eleventh annual convention of the association.

Mr. Hohenberg in a prepared address told the cotton men who handle a large percentage of the American cotton crop that it was essential for the association to assert itself both in the interests of economic sanity and for its own self-preservation.

Mr. Hohenberg then advanced this program:

"First, and most important, we should urge the President to enlist the services of a special advisory committee on cotton, composed of practical, experienced and clear-visioned men.

"Second, that we redouble our efforts to secure a reduction of tariffs, the sound form of farm relief.

"Third—That pending an adequate adjustment of tariffs, a system of parity payments be developed.

"Fourth—Immediate acknowledgment as a fallacy that we can grow rich by producing less.

"Fifth—That this association use its influence to stimulate the immediate flow of commerce with other nations through securing in Congress a modification of the anti-dumping law."

As a sixth step Mr. Hohenberg urged the members to protest against the competition of non-taxpaying cotton merchandising organizations "subsidized by the Government and operating under the guise of farmers' co-operatives."

The Government should declare itself regarding the stocks of cotton now held, he argued, and should discontinue a loan policy that is against the public interest.

Process Tax Defended At Georgia Meetings, Pending a Substitute

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 26 (AP)—The resolutions committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association was represented today as favoring a continuation of the processing tax until a substitute is found.

This stand is in opposition to the demand of W. D. Anderson, president of the association, for the immediate abandonment of the tax. In an address yesterday, Mr. Anderson denounced the processing tax and assailed Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, calling for his resignation.

It was indicated the resolutions committee, headed by Donald Comer, Alabama manufacturer, would insist on a specific substitute to provide relief for the cotton farmer before suggesting that the processing tax be scrapped.

The committee, which will report at Saturday's closing session, had before it Mr. Wallace's 1934 report to President Roosevelt in which the Secretary recommended consideration of possible alternates for the processing tax.

He said it might be necessary to obtain revenue for benefit payments to farmers either by increasing federal taxes or by providing some new form of tax. As two possible sources of revenue, Mr. Wallace suggested an increase in income taxes and a sales tax.

David Ovens, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, told the manufacturers today their machinery of production was out of tune with that of distribution and that the two must be balanced for the protection of profits.

Saul F. Dribben, member of a New York export and commission house, listed as evils of the industry "attempts to force sales on unwilling markets" and "confidential inside prices" which he said always leak out and become "open price quotations."

Anti-Stretchout Measure Shelved in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Because its sponsors failed to demonstrate that the lot of the textile worker is more difficult than that of the average person, the Godfrey antistretchout bill was relegated to extinction by a Senate vote of 24 to 9.

Against the arguments of many advocates, Senator Sloan of Greenville firmly maintained that 1700 of the 86,000 persons employed in South Carolina cotton mills had implored him to kill the bill, and that none of them had been coerced to make such a request.

Senator Nance of Laurens, insisted that the bill include farm labor, maintaining that it was just as difficult for the farm hand to walk 10 miles between the plowhandles as it was for a weaver to walk that distance between rows of looms.

Process Tax Backed By Alabama Farmers

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 26 (AP)—J. Litt Edwards, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, today had telegraphed President Roosevelt that "Alabama farmers are alarmed over so great an effort being made to destroy the cotton program through the George amendment to the work relief bill and otherwise."

"Cotton farmers feel that the cotton program, made possible by the processing tax levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, has been their salvation," Mr. Edwards said in his wire to the White House.

Mills Omit Tax Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—No action was taken on the cotton processing tax, cotton goods exports or other controversial issues in the industry by the executive committee of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, officials announced at the conclusion of a meeting here.

South Carolina Acts

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26 (AP)—The House concurred yesterday in a resolution by Senator Laney of Chesterfield endorsing the cotton processing tax and the farm policies of the Roosevelt Administration. The vote on the resolution, passed the previous day by the Senate, came after brief debate.

North Carolina Settling West of Ridge Recalled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—This year marks the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the first white settlement in North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge, which took place in 1785 at Swannanoa. The pioneers were of Scottish-Irish descent. Previous efforts to establish settlements west of the Blue Ridge proved unsuccessful for several reasons. Chief of these was the hostility of Indians residing in that territory.

In addition to this, King George III had issued an edict prohibiting settlements beyond certain prescribed boundaries. After the successful termination of the Revolutionary War, however, settlers were free to establish themselves wherever they wished. Gradually the hostility of the Indians was alleviated, through treaties and otherwise.

Boston Radiocast Received Plainly Across Atlantic

Four Sunday Services of The Mother Church to Go on Short Wave

Impromptu short-wave tests on a frequency of 11,970 kilocycles, or 25 meters, recently transmitted by Station WIXAL, Boston's educational short-wave station, indicate that this summer wave should be well received by European listeners, especially in England and Holland.

Beginning Sunday, May 5, and on the first Sundays of the three succeeding months, the morning services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be transmitted upon this 25-meter frequency at 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time.

Postmarks on letters in answers to requests for reports of reception abroad have flowed into the offices of the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation revealing an unusual degree of good reception in England and Holland.

Reports on Reception

From England, W. H. Bellamy of 48 Kempton Street, London, reported "reception as perfect as our own London stations." P. H. E. Ranch of Hilversum, Holland, wrote that "reception was very clear without any disturbance or fading." C. H. Otter of 33 Weston Road, Portland, Dorset, Eng., said, "I received you strong, R8, free from fading." A. R. Wilson of Watford, Herts, Eng., stated that "the quality was excellent as usual as I have heard your station a number of times on its other wave."

R. P. Craft of 11 Carlton Avenue, West North Wembley, Middlesex, Eng., reported transmission on 11,790 kilocycles "coming in at R6 (good reception) very clear and the records coming over fine." These and others answers were typical of the nearly 50 letters which arrived from England and near-by European countries reporting good reception of WIXAL.

Summer Frequency

Decision to radiocast on WIXAL's 25-meter wave was suddenly made by Walter S. Lemmon, president of the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation, owners and operators of WIXAL, in an educational conference in Washington. The changeover to the summer frequency, which is usually made at the inception of daylight saving time, was set ahead this year in order to determine transatlantic reception. No advance announcement was made of the test except an announcement on the changed wavelength asking listeners to report reception.

On Sunday, May 12, Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, will speak over WIXAL on 25 meters on the subject of world peace at 6:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time.

Radiocast of Lectures

The lecture by Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., from the Colonial Theater, Boston, on May 16, will be radiocast over WIXAL, as well as three stations of the Yankee Network in New England. Miss Glenn's lecture, one of the noonday series given each year in Boston under the auspices of The Mother Church, will begin at 12:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time. On the regular radiocast waves it will be radiocast by Stations WAAB in Boston, WNBH, New Bedford, Mass., and WLLH, Lowell, Mass.

As an additional feature of its educational service WIXAL now includes a suggested reading list beginning with publication of its May program, that listeners may read up on forthcoming radiocast talks.

Florida Boy Scouts Acquiring Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—As the result of the efforts of the Scout Council's reading committee of this city the Boy Scouts of this community have in their private library books of interest and great value to them and their leaders. This collection of books was made possible through the co-operation of the librarian of the local junior and senior high schools and the public librarians who served with Lee Guest, chairman of the committee.

This collection of books is known as the Treasure Chest plan which is simple but unique and so far as known in local Scouting circles there is not anything like it in the national movement. The words "Treasure Chest" is burnt on the top of the lid of each chest.

Eight chests made of cypress have been constructed to hold 25 books each. These books have been catalogued and on the inside cover of each chest is placed a large envelope on which are recorded the names and authors of the books. Each book is numbered and prepared for use just as books are prepared in public libraries. When a Scout secures a book he signs a card which is dropped in the large envelope. These chests are assigned to troops on request and will rotate from troop to troop.

Doughnuts Girls' Best Seller

Camp Fire girls of San Diego County, California, sold 13,000 doughnuts in three days to obtain funds to improve a summer camp.

MORTONE A SUPERIOR BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM
A remarkable new formula. Far superior to soap and brush. Positively no after smarting. First wash your face, then apply this cream and shave immediately. IT LUBRICATES. No scraping. Razor just glides over tender skin and gives a delightful shave. Take advantage of this
SPECIAL OFFER
for a 50c Jar of MORTONE Brushless Shaving Cream and two extra keen blades for your Gillette. Send check, money order or stamps today
39c
BARROW PRODUCTS CO. 35 SMA., N. Y.

President Looks to Hopkins For Final Word on Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

division, headed by Frank C. Walker and operated under the National Emergency Council. With its nation-wide system of offices this branch will handle applications, see that they are in proper form and route them to various Government bureaus.

2. Some 40-odd government bureaus which will pass on the feasibility and desirability of projects falling within their field. The most promising will be sent along to the works allotment division with recommendations for adoption.

3. The works allotment division, headed by Mr. Ickes, with his reputation for careful spending, will be the final bottleneck for all allotments and will take them to the President for his signature.

4. Actual spending of the money will be directed by Mr. Hopkins, who possesses two years' experience in distributing relief funds and detailed information as to where the needy are and what type of jobs they are fitted for.

All Employees From Relief Rolls

All persons employed on the separate projects will come from those whose names are on the relief rolls. Projects will be allocated in proportion to the numbers of unemployed in a given work area, and if there are not sufficient adequate projects in any area, it will be up to Mr. Hopkins' staff to explore and recommend possible projects. In some areas the present type of work-relief jobs will be continued until larger projects have been approved and initiated.

The President designated Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, procurement officer of the Government, to be in charge of the purchase of all materials.

Tonight the President will gather around him a group of key New Dealers to discuss the problem of getting the program under way.

Meeting of the Chiefs

Those who have been invited include Mr. Walker, Mr. Hopkins, Secretary Wallace, Secretary Morgenthau, Secretary Ickes, Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, who is to have charge of the land planning program; Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and former Representative Charles West of Ohio, the President's contact man with Congress.

On the works allotment board the President yesterday named a representative for each of the following groups: Business advisory council in the Department of Commerce; United States conference of mayors; organized labor; farm organizations, and the American Bankers' Association.

Governmental Members

The 14 governmental members are, in addition to Mr. Ickes, the chairman; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Mr. Walker; Admiral Peoples; Daniel W. Bell, director of the budget; Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers; Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation; H. H. Bennett, director of soil erosion; F. A. Silcox, chief of the forest service; Robert Fechner, head of the CCC; Thomas MacDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads; Dr. Tugwell, a director of rural resettlement and Col. Horatio B. Hackett, chief of the urban housing division.

Meanwhile, a rush for clerical jobs in connection with the new program brought scenes reminiscent of the early summer of 1933 when the many New Deal agencies were getting under way. The National Emergency Council today took over a vacant storeroom on F Street, into which a continual line of applicants streamed. Names were accepted, but applicants were informed, "no jobs are being given out until we find out what it's all about."

Cook County Ends Relief for 600,000

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—Six hundred thousand relief clients in Cook County—a population larger than several of the states—last night faced complete cessation of all relief activities as the local branch of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission announced its funds have been drained.

"We are insolvent, as of tonight," said Leo M. Lyons, Cook County administrator for the commission.

Work projects terminated abruptly last night, throwing 55,000 commission-employed men and women off the pay rolls, and direct relief ends today.

Mr. Lyons's announcement came as the Illinois relief funds situation involving the Federal Government, the State Legislature and the Cook County board remained virtually deadlocked.

Federal authorities demanded that Illinois provide $1 for each $3 supplied by the FERA after May 1, or approximately $3,000,000 a month. A measure in the Legislature to raise the State sales tax from 2 to 3 per cent, aimed at raising $26,000,000 per annum passed the Senate by a margin of one vote last night, but has encountered powerful opposition in the House.

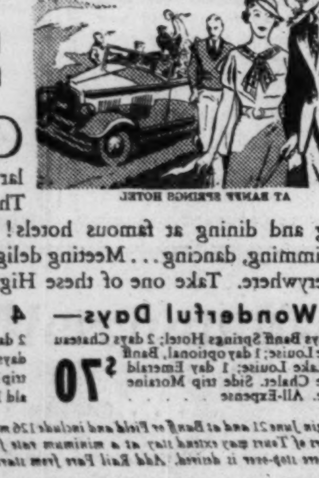
Mooney Resolution Passed

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 23 (AP)—The California Assembly approved, 47 to 21, a resolution asking Gov. Frank F. Merriam yesterday to commute the sentences of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, convicted San Francisco Preparedness Day parade bombers, to time served.

DRAKE'S CAKES
With the real home-baked taste and texture!

Only $2.50 for an outside room with bath, shower and radio
at the HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. at 49th Street New York City
and $3.50 for 2 persons
One of New York's largest and newest hotels. Convenient to everything.
Dine and Dance at CASINO MONTCLAIR

Mrs. Turner's Potato Chips
This has been a cold April, but warm weather can't be far away.
Then will be the time to serve POTATO CHIPS with salads of all kinds, fish and cold meats; and with Chafing Dish and Sunday Night Suppers.
NEWTON PURE FOOD CO.
AUBURNDALE, MASS.
For Sale at All High-Class Stores



High Peak ALL-EXPENSE TOURS IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES
Banff LAKE LOUISE EMERALD LAKE
AT BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL
GORGEOUS holidays! Motoring 126 spectacular miles along Alpine skyways! Thrills around every turn! Living and dining at famous hotels! Riding, climbing, golfing, swimming, dancing... Meeting delightful people that come from everywhere. Take one of these High Peak Tours this Summer.
6 Wonderful Days— $70 2 days Banff Springs Hotel; 2 days Chateau Lake Louise; 1 day optional, Banff or Lake Louise; 1 day Emerald Lake Chalet. Side trip Moraine Lake. All-Expense
4 Colorful Days— $55 2 days at Banff Springs Hotel; 2 days at Chateau Lake Louise. Side trip Moraine Lake. Visit to Emerald Lake Chalet. All-Expense
Tours begin June 21 and at Banff or Field and include 126 miles motoring, hotel room-meals, motor transport. Purchasers of Tours may extend stay at a minimum rate for hotel room-meals by applying to management when stop-over is desired. Add Rail Fare from starting point. Banff Springs Hotel opens June 15.
Special 16-Day Round Trip Rail Fare to Banff. Also 45-Day Round Trip and Summer Round Trip Fares (Return limit, Oct 31).
CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
See Local Travel Agent, or Canadian Pacific offices in all larger cities
Also ask about the ALL-EXPENSE TOURS to the Pacific Coast and Alaska

New Jersey Extends Scope of Interstate Compact Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 26—Members of the New Jersey Interstate Compact Commission, meeting for the first time here on Tuesday, instructed Common Pleas Judge Richard Hartshorne of Essex County, chairman of the group, to contact officials in Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware and urge them to establish similar commissions in their states.

While New Jersey's commission is primarily authorized to co-operate with adjoining states on taxation, crime control and milk regulation, it will also study means of eliminating differences with neighboring states on commerce, agriculture, liquor control, motor vehicle regulation and public welfare. The commission is composed of 15 members appointed by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman following his recent crime conference.

In explaining the need for such commissions, Governor Hoffman stressed that the habit of the people of going to Washington for the solution of interstate problems which are often merely sectional in character has materially contributed to the centralization of government functions in federal authority.

Not only has this lessened the sovereignty of the states, he held, but the authority is often so far removed that it fails to accomplish its purpose. Governor Hoffman believes that many conflicts and disagreements among neighboring states can be avoided if the proper channels are opened for the free exchange of views.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND
Furniture · Carpets · Fabrics
of the quality you want at the price you can afford to pay.
The Store for Value
Newbery & Spindler Limited
The Furnishers of the West
Queens Road 23371-2 Bristol

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
Collet Austin Ltd
Millinery
Gowns
Costumes
etc.
and everything for the well-dressed woman
71-79 Corporation St., Birmingham

CROYDON, ENGLAND
Ebbutts (Croydon) Ltd
REMOVERS
WAREHOUSE MEN
ARTISTIC FURNISHERS
DECORATORS
For Over 200 Years
ESTIMATES FREE
53-59 High Street
CROYDON, ENG.
Phone Croydon 5517
Our advertising has frequently appeared in this paper for many years.

SPRING
WILL TAKE YOU
OUT OF DOORS
NORVIC 3693. Real oval grain 25/9
Lizard in Blue, Brown, Mouse or Black
Shoes must be smart for gay spring days—they must be strong too when April showers make pavements wet. Norvic Shoes are what you want—there is strength in their dainty lines and good leather behind their smart appearance. Here is one of the new models—you'll find many others as attractive at your shoe shop.
Attractive new booklet—"Shoe News," and the name of your nearest Agent free on request from: Norvic Shoe Co., Norwich.
NORVIC
and
MASCOT
When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Two States Pass Unemployment And Old-Age Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

civil cases in the court except those arising under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Sponsors of Bill

The bill, which Governor Lehman described as "the most progressive and enlightened piece of social legislation enacted in this State in many decades," was sponsored by Senator William T. Byrne (D) of Albany and Assemblyman John F. Killgrew (D) of New York City, representing the home district of James J. Dooling, Tammany Chief.

"The people of the State of New York should feel proud that it is once again leading the nation in legislation which will increase the economic and moral security of its working people, minimize the hardships of economic depressions and advance the general well-being," the Governor declared. "It is my earnest hope that the benefits of unemployment insurance will soon be made available by Congress to the people of the whole nation."

Mixed Blessings

The Maryland old-age pension measure, now signed by Gov. Harry W. Nice, is effective in June and provides for payment up to $15 a month to dependents aged 65 years or over who have resided in the State for seven or more years. The State, Baltimore City, the counties and the Federal Government are participants in the system.

Reporting progress in the enactment of old-age pension and unemployment insurance laws and an increase in the number of aged pensioners from 14,000 in 1933 to 230,000 today, Mr. Epstein declared that the nation's thinking has been centered on social security as never before. He said that an appraisal of the year's legislative events in Washington and the state capitols made the record one of "mixed blessings" of "wide confusion and misunderstanding engendered by "a host of crackpots and hawkers whose eagerness for cure-alls was matched only by their ignorance," and who tantalized the people with a "welter of pipe-dreams, utopias and panaceas in the name of social security."

Sees Social Dangers

The federal social security bill, Mr. Epstein said, marks a "forward step in the field of old-age assistance, mothers' pensions and in several minor welfare phases," but he declared its contributory old-age insurance plan was "fraught with the greatest social dangers"; the unemployment insurance features "at best promise meager results," and the federal-state taxation system setup was "complicated and duplicating," and liable to "hamper the development of sound unemployment insurance."

With regard to the contributory old-age insurance plan, Mr. Epstein found that "it puts the largest burden of the future support of the aged upon the workers and goes contrary to all the New Deal policies for increased purchasing power."

State Officials Speak

Other speakers today were Francis Bardwell, superintendent of old-age assistance in Massachusetts; Richard W. Wallace, of the New York department of social welfare; Miss Blanche E. Stauffer, state supervisor of the mothers' assistance fund in Pennsylvania; Byron G. Allen, superintendent of the Iowa old-age assistance commission; J. E. Alloway, of the New Jersey department of institutions and agencies, and Prof. J. Douglas Brown, of Princeton University.

Professor Brown who was a staff expert for the President's Committee on Economic Security, said that the next step "must be the prevention of indigency in old age through the establishment of a public contributory insurance system providing annuities to its members."

Such a plan, he continued, would make possible the payment of more adequate annuities than the non-contributory pension systems can pay, asserting that these would reach the level of $45 a month after a number of years, as compared with $20 under the pension plan.

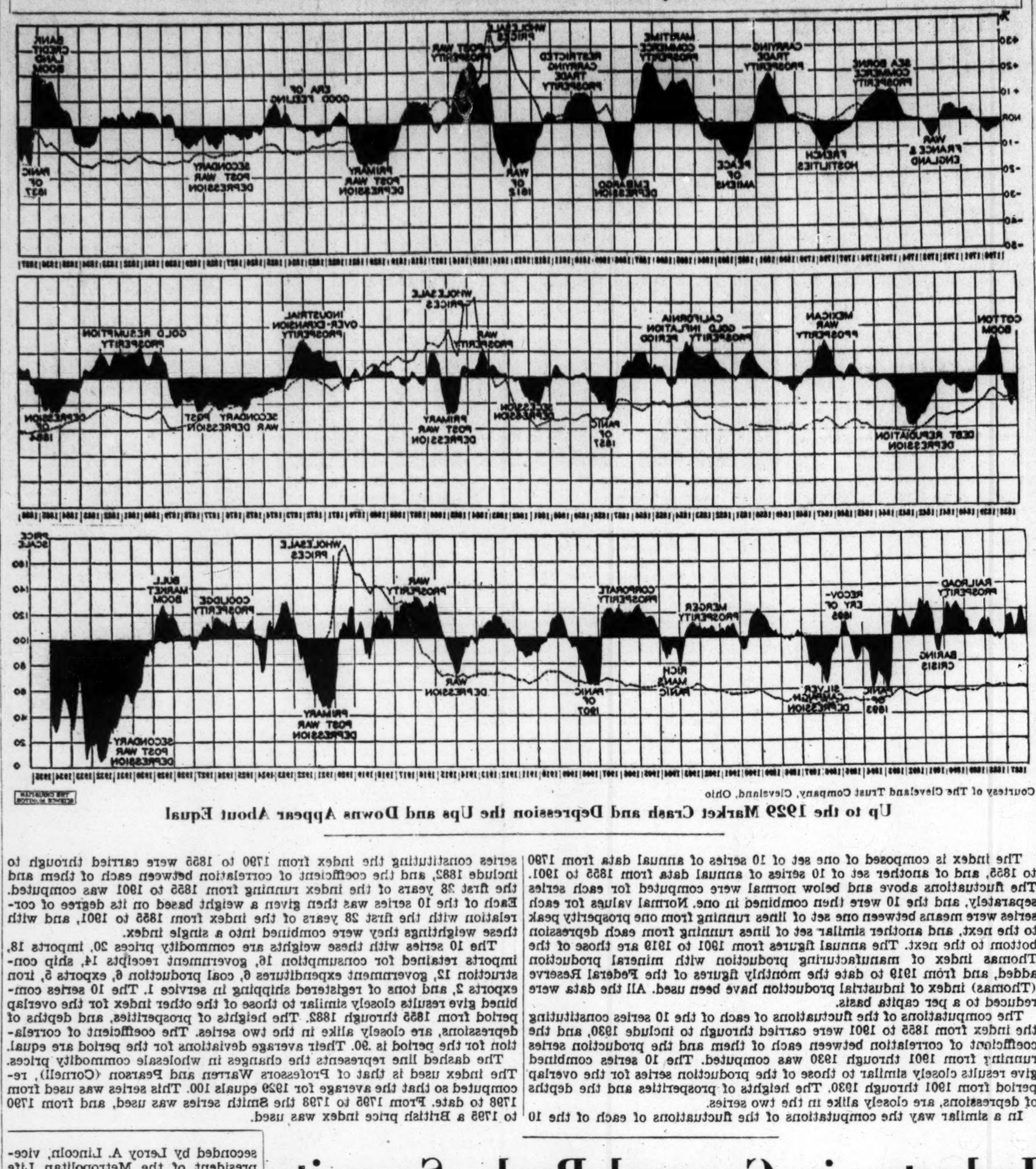
At the afternoon session the 400 conferees heard a discussion of health insurance led by Dr. Michael M. Davis, director of medical services of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

CHELTENHAM, ENG.
AYRIS
The Leading House for
Smart Gowns
Coats
Tailored Suits
Millinery
Furs, etc.
PROMENADE TEL. 2820

WATFORD, ENGLAND
The Complete Satisfaction of the Customer is Our Aim
The Watford Steam Laundry Ltd.
and
"Zip" Cleaning Service
Sydney Road, Watford, Herts
Telephone Watford 4407-8

CARDIFF, WALES
Howells
THE CARDIFF STORES
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showrooms
and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

Peaks and Valleys of American Business for Past 145 Years



Courtesy of The Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio

Up to the 1929 Market Crash and Depression the Ups and Downs Appear About Equal

The index is composed of one set of 10 series of annual data from 1790 to 1855, and of another set of 10 series of annual data from 1855 to 1901. The fluctuations above and below normal were computed for each series separately, and the 10 were then combined in one. Normal values for each series were means between one set of lines running from one prosperity peak to the next, and another similar set of lines running from each depression bottom to the next. The annual figures from 1901 to 1919 are those of the Thomas index of manufacturing production with mineral production added, and from 1919 to date the monthly figures of the Federal Reserve (Thomas) index of industrial production have been used. All the data were reduced to a per capita basis.

The computations of the fluctuations of each of the 10 series constituting the index from 1855 to 1901 were carried through to include 1930, and the coefficient of correlation between each of them and the production series running from 1901 through 1930 was computed. The 10 series combined give results closely similar to those of the production series for the overlap period from 1901 through 1930. The heights of prosperities and the depths of depressions, are closely alike in the two series.

In a similar way the computations of the fluctuations of each of the 10 series constituting the index from 1790 to 1855 were carried through to include 1882, and the coefficient of correlation between each of them and the first 38 years of the index running from 1855 to 1901 was computed. Each of the 10 series was then given a weight based on its degree of correlation with the first 28 years of the index from 1855 to 1901, and with these weightings they were combined into a single index.

The 10 series with these weights are commodity prices 20, imports 18, imports retained for consumption 16, government receipts 14, ship construction 12, government expenditures 8, coal production 6, exports 5, iron exports 2, and tons of registered shipping in service 1. The 10 series combined give results closely similar to those of the other index for the overlap period from 1855 through 1882. The heights of prosperities, and depths of depressions, are closely alike in the two series. The coefficient of correlation for the period is .90. Their average deviations for the period are equal.

The dashed line represents the changes in wholesale commodity prices. The index used is that of Professors Warren and Pearson (Cornell), recomputed so that the average for 1926 equals 100. This series was used from 1798 to date. From 1795 to 1798 the Smith series was used, and from 1790 to 1795 a British price index was used.

Industry in General Backs Security

(Continued from Page 1)

operated unemployment insurance or old-age compensation laws," J. F. Kolb, its director of industrial relations, told the Senate Finance Committee. It favors only company-operated unemployment compensation plans with state supervision.

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, whose Weirton company contested new deal labor legislation, said in a recent speech:

"I believe that provisions for old age, unemployment and other security measures are humane and undoubtedly will be taken. But when they come to stay it will be gradually, and as an organic growth of industry, not something put on with a tack hammer."

Elon W. Hooker, president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company and representing the Manufacturing Chemists Association, observed that the present bill is not aimed at depressional unemployment but at ordinary unemployment.

"This is a particularly unfortunate time, in the midst of a deep depressional unemployment," he said, "to frame legislation that is designed for an entirely different kind of a situation. This bill has been prepared without an adequate factual study and without the necessary consultation with persons most affected.

"We have so much emergency legislation necessary now that we should not take up this kind of problem until we are in a much calmer mood and much more on an even keel."

The National Association of Manufacturers last December adopted a position described by James A. Emery, its general counsel, as one of general sympathy with the objectives of social security, but he urged in the Senate hearings that there are serious considerations with respect to the capacity of industry to maintain the burden that would be placed upon it and with respect to the form of tax proposed. He questioned the constitutionality of a pay roll tax for this purpose.

The manufacturers' association was further represented by Noel Sargent, who urged a much more extended study before attempting to enact unemployment or old-age insurance.

Warns of Political Significance

He warned of the serious political significance of adding 5,800,000 persons to the more than 7,000,000 now said to be receiving federal funds in one form or another, and of adding another 24,000,000 who would look to the Government for possible future aid under the security bill.

He computed that the combined taxes on employers and employees for unemployment and old-age reserves would amount to more than two thirds of the average annual net earnings of all corporations in the United States from 1923 to 1932.

He ventured that as a bookkeeping job it would be found necessary to keep not less than 142,000,000 ledger accounts, and protested that the old-age insurance had not been set up on an actuarial basis, while to do so would involve an eventual reserve in the tremendous amount of $75,000,000,000.

Many Flaws in Pending Bill

Mr. Sargent denied that he was against the whole legislation but picked about 25 alleged flaws in the pending bill and said that by assumption it could be remedied through the elimination of these defects. Many of these, however, pertained to highly controversial questions.

Another index of big business' attitude toward security legislation is the report of the N ional Industrial Conference Board, which draws from British experience the lessons that, among other things, unemployment insurance has no chance of success without an efficient and honest administrative force, that any scheme of unemployment insurance must be supplemented by unemployment relief and that seasonal and casual unemployment tends to become permanent under statutory unemployment relief.

Harriman More Favorable

A somewhat more favorable view was presented to the Senate committee by Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He pointed out that four years ago the chamber by a 5-to-1 vote committed itself to the policies of voluntary reserves for unemployment, old age, sickness and accident.

He and Marion B. Folsom, however, submitted the three major points on which business in general, even the most liberal wing of it, may be said to dissent strongly from the terms of the security bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

These points and the alterations which industry or a large wing of it wishes inserted in the measure are:

What Industry Proposes

1. Permission for states to set up the employers' reserves plan of unemployment compensation instead of a state-pooled fund.

2. Requirement of contributions from employees as well as employers for unemployment insurance.

3. Recognition of existing company plans for old-age retirement allowances or unemployment benefits.

Mr. Folsom, who is assistant treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, a member of the Chamber of Commerce committee on social security and of the advisory council to President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security, urged particularly that room be given for the Wisconsin plan whereby the State keeps individual reserve accounts and exempts an employer from assessments when his reserve amounts to a certain sum.

Incentive to Stabilization

This provides an incentive to the employer to stabilize his employment and avoid drawing down his reserve. Under the pool plan, Mr. Folsom charged the incentive would be the other way and employers, instead of reducing hours and sharing the work would reduce staffs and throw employees on the fund.

Social service and labor leaders mostly favor the pool plan as a means of providing larger and surer unemployment benefits by spreading the risk over a larger area when a single company's reserves may run out. It is contemplated that after a few years' experience it would be possible to make selective rates by industries according to the relative fluctuation in their employment.

"Freedom to try either the Wisconsin plan or the pool plan was recommended by the advisory council, which included Gerard Swope, president of General Electric Company, Morris E. Leeds, president of Leeds & Northrup, Walter C. Teagle, president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Mr. Lewisohn and Mr. Folsom, along with 13 non-industrialists.

Several speakers before the committees urged it, and Albert D. Hutzler, vice-chairman of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, asked while indorsing the bill in general that the selective rates be authorized after two years instead of five.

Mr. Harriman advocated that 1 per cent in the 3 per cent payroll tax for unemployment compensation should be borne by the employee.

Employee Aid Essential

The Chamber of Commerce committee, he said, "believes that such a contribution on the part of the employee is essential, so that the employee will help to keep the fund solvent by seeing that those who do not deserve the fund do not receive it."

Mr. Swope, whose plan was a conspicuous forerunner of both NRA and the security program, recently said:

"Employee contributions are required in every unemployment system in Europe with the single exception of Russia. With employee contributions, the total fund can be increased over that provided merely by employer contributions, which therefore increases the benefits in amount and lengthens the period of benefits; and, even more important, employee contributions provide more effective administration and a clearer conception on the part of the workers of their responsibilities as self-respecting citizens; the worker then has contributed to the plan and regards it as his own."

Conditions for Exemption

On the point regarding recognition of existing company retirement plans, both Mr. Harriman and H. Walter Forster, vice-president of an industrial pension consulting organization, recommended that where these are more liberal than the Federal and state standards the companies might be exempted from the pay roll taxes for old age or unemployment as the case might be.

Mr. Forster said that 600 companies in the United States, employing more than 2,000,000 persons, have set up pension systems and 300 of these companies have backed their plans with upward of $700,000,000 of reserves. A small number have unemployment insurance plans.

Many if not most of these promise higher payment rates than the pending legislation, especially as they include the higher salaried executives.

In the absence of an exemption for approved plans, it has been suggested that companies might allow the Government insurance to substitute for the lower ranges of their own and simply carry enough additional to make up their established scale of benefits.

Insurance Company Attitude

The attitude of insurance companies appears in general to be co-operative. Rather than resenting the proposed measure as an incursion into their fields, though many of them write industrial group insurance, they anticipate, as Theodore M. Riehle, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, has said, that the result will be a measurable increase in the popularity of life insurance. This view is seconded by Leroy A. Lincoln, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Thomas I. Parkinson of the Equitable company.

Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, said last December:

"The mass demand for economic security will grow louder and louder. My fear is that the politicians will hear it, while the businessmen, industrialists and financiers will not." The indications are that the businessmen, industrialists and financiers have heard it and are giving it a vast amount of thought.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, April 28

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

New York

New York City—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Indiana

Terre Haute—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., CKY, 960kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

CROYDON, ENGLAND
Wilders Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
Is Also Always the House for Women's Wear and Home Furnishing
Agents for
Rego
North End and George St.
CROYDON, ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND
For all your requirements and service in matters musical
MILLER & SONS, LTD.
THE MUSIC STORE
6 and 7 Sidney Street
Tel. 2253

WILLIAM HALL (Battersea) LTD
BRITANNIA WORKS
SHEET LEAD PIPE
MANUFACTURERS
277 YORK ROAD
LONDON-S-W-11

Clouds Are Viewed as Heralds Of Extent of Coming Snowfall

Blue Hill Observatory Director Tells Results of His Study of 47 Storms to the American Geophysical Union

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—When moisture-laden clouds roll in and leaden winter skies, to the ordinary person they herald the approach of snowstorms wherever low temperatures prevail, but one meteorologist believes their direction and speed indicate whether the storm will be light or heavy.

Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director of the Blue Hill Observatory at Milton, Mass., discussed before the American Geophysical Union meeting here today, his observations of 47 storms bringing six inches or more of snow. The first clouds of these heavy snowstorms nearly always approached from the west-northwest or west-southwest at a speed of about 100 miles an hour, he said.

They appeared typically 38 hours before snow fell, but sometimes were seen three days in advance. The duration of the snowfall was usually near 25 hours, but ranged from five days to but six hours. The shortest duration for a snowstorm yielding 11 inches or more, was 16 hours.

This was the only definite difference between an ordinarily heavy and an unusually heavy snowstorm. Furthermore, there was no essential difference noted with respect to rapidity of approach, duration, or amount of snowfall for the high clouds coming from different directions or at different velocities.

Essential Condition

"An essential condition for a heavy snowstorm," Dr. Brooks told the geophysicists, "is that the air at intermediate levels as shown by the motion of altocumulus and altostratus clouds move from a direction south of the higher sheet. This bringing of warmer air under colder causes instability and overturning required for heavy precipitation.

"These indications are valuable supplements to the information obtained from weather maps, local observations, upper air data and observation at Mount Washington. They make short-term warnings of heavy snow for highway and railroad interests more valuable."

For more than a year experiments have been carried out in ultra-short wave radio reception between Harvard's Blue Hills station and the Mount Washington station. Today the first inkling of the use for information was revealed to members of the union.

Blue Hills plans the most extensive survey yet attempted in the exploration of the upper atmosphere using radio sounding balloons. Arthur E. Bent told the union today that the most serious problem confronting them was the weight limitation of such balloons.

The instruments must be light and the radio equipment must provide an adequate signal for recording in following the direction of the balloon's flight. Blue Hills led other American observatories in introducing kites to study upper air conditions late in the nineteenth century. These are obsolete today, but they served their purpose.

By Longer Waves

All previous signals from pilot balloons were sent back to earth by what are now considered the longer radio waves, from 20 to 150 meters. "Radio energy on these waves is easy to generate," asserted Mr. Bent, "but due to the amount of wire and other equipment required, the complete apparatus cannot compete in weight with the ultrashort waves. The receiving equipment on the longer waves has been developed to great effectiveness, but is elaborate and expensive.

"Our experience with the ultra-short waves, which we have been using to provide communication with the observatory on Mt. Washington, 142 miles away, has led us to favor the use of these low frequencies for meteorological work."

Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company
Cordially solicits your bank account
127-131 State Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Fashion Park and Hickey Freeman
Spring Clothes
Haynes & Company
1502 Main Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Superfluous Hair
Permanently Removed
by
the Single Electric Needle
Hours: 10:00 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Information and demonstration treatment by appointment, without charge
AMOS PAUL and
KATHERINE E. NICHOLS
Electric Needle Specialists
21 Besse Place (off 1386 Main Street)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Fashion Park and Hickey Freeman
Spring Clothes
Ware Pratt Co.
Main Street at Pearl
WORCESTER, MASS.

CITY DYE WORKS
SPRINGFIELD-MASSACHUSETTS

Filene's
WORCESTER STORE
There is no substitute for
Cold Storage
for your
FURS
!
Dial Worcester 2-2551

LOCK EM UP . . . FOR THE WHOLE SUMMER
FUR SHOP—2ND FLOOR
STEIGER'S
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Quality Merchandise
Smart Fashions . . .
Low Prices . . .
Denholm & McKay Company
WORCESTER, MASS.

Miss Earhart's Visit Pleases Mexicans

Good-will visit to Republic viewed as great success in the promotion of friendliness between two nations. Aviator captures the sympathy of the people.

Wide World

Amelia Earhart in Mexico

Aviator Is Wearing Typical Mexican Costume as She Received Greetings. At Right Is the Famous Mexican Musician, Miguel Lerdo de Tejada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Amelia Earhart's "good-will" flight to Mexico has been a success as such even though the famous woman aviator was unsuccessful in her attempt to fly nonstop from Los Angeles to this city.

The reception given Miss Earhart on her arrival and during her stay here recalled that given to Col. Charles Lindbergh in 1927 when he made a similar flight for a similar purpose.

When Colonel Lindbergh, fresh from his New York-Paris hop, was invited here by Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, he arrived at a time when there was considerable criticism in the United States of the religious policies of the Mexican Government. The aviator immediately captured the sympathy of the people of Mexico and it was acknowledged that his visit had done much to aid in smoothing over a tense situation.

Invited to Mexico

Similarly today, when this country is passing through a period of religious agitation which has resulted in much criticism in America, Miss Earhart was invited to Mexico by President Cardenas and made her trip "in the interest of furthering friendly relations and understanding between the two countries."

The reception given to Miss Earhart as she climbed smiling and bareheaded from her plane at the Military Airport, was surpassed only by that tendered Colonel Lindbergh, and persons who were present on both occasions estimated the second crowd was nearly as large as the first.

Included in the more than 50,000 persons were numerous employees of government departments who were given a holiday in order that they could be on hand to great the good-will flier. Although the announcement of the forced landing of Miss Earhart at Nopala, Hidalgo, caused part of the crowd to leave, a majority stayed to see her circle around the field and hangars and bring her plane to earth.

Greeted With Cheers

Breaking through strong lines of police and soldiers the crowd rushed to the plane of the American woman, greeting her with cheers and "vivas." With difficulty, Miss Earhart was escorted to an automobile, but the crowd was so thick around the official reception stand that she was unable to receive at the time the greetings of Foreign Secretary Emilio Portes Gil, who represented President Cardenas for the ocasion.

At ceremonies at the offices of Portes Gil, Miss Earhart was declared an official guest of the nation and in a speech broadcast to this country and the United States expressed her "gratitude at the invitation of the Mexican Government" and also for the "superhospitality of the Mexican people."

She and her husband, George Palmer Putnam, were also guests at functions tendered by President Cardenas, by various government departments and private organizations.

Although Miss Earhart was unable to realize her nonstop project, pilots who fly the same route she covered said that was no reflection on her ability and expressed confidence that if she tries again, as the aviator said she hopes to do in the near future, she will be successful.

Earhart Honors Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Commemoration of the Honolulu-San Francisco flight of Mrs. Amelia Earhart is planned by Honolulu women. Women fliers and their friends are raising subscriptions here, the fund to be used to commemorate the only trans-Pacific flight made by a woman.

What form the plan will take has not been determined, but indications are that a scholarship will be provided for young women who wish to learn to fly.

Great Meteor Provides Spectacle for Texas City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas—Early risers of Amarillo viewed a beautiful spectacle one morning recently when the second meteor of the last few months swept over the city.

According to eyewitnesses, the meteor, coming from the east and headed west, broke into three pieces, one large and two small, just north of the city. The big piece seemed to shoot out ahead, the two smaller ones trailing and finally fading out. It was also said that as it broke up in a flash of many colors, it produced a sound like pouring water into hot grease.

Atlanta Wins Honors For Lowest Fire Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — New national honors come to the Atlanta Fire Department for its performance during last year. The United States Chamber of Commerce has notified Fire Chief O. J. Parker of Atlanta that his department won first place over other cities in its class in the contest sponsored by that chamber for having the lowest fire loss record in 31 years, and a per capita loss of 66 cents, breaking an all-time record. The contest was held for the purpose of limiting fire loss and promoting fire prevention.

American Woman Multimillionaire Drops Citizenship

Daughter of W. C. Whitney, Wife of Englishman, Is Now British Subject

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Mrs. Dorothy Payne Whitney Elmhirst, widely known in the United States and England for her philanthropies in connection with social betterment and particularly housing and education, has become a British subject.

Mrs. Elmhirst was formerly Mrs. Willard Straight. Mr. Straight, who was a member of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., passed on in 1918, and in 1925 she married Leonard Knight Elmhirst, a British subject, who was formerly a professor at Cornell University. Later they moved to England, where they undertook a large educational experiment at Dartington Hall, Devonshire, where they have since made their home.

Mrs. Elmhirst is a daughter of William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy under Grover Cleveland, and a sister of the late Harry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney and Pauline Whitney Paget. She inherited a large fortune, estimated at about $15,000,000, from her father, and Mr. Straight left her another large fortune. Three children were born of her marriage to Mr. Straight—Whitney Willard, Beatrice and Michael.

Mrs. Elmhirst's renunciation of American citizenship was filed with Judge William Bondy, of the common court, yesterday by her lawyers, who indicated she was influenced in taking this step by the United States tax laws. In a statement in her behalf, they said that citizens residing abroad were subjected by the United States tax laws "to the same tax liability as residents, notwithstanding that such citizens are liable to taxation in the country where they reside."

"This is true with respect to federal, gift and estate taxes," the statement continued. "The rate of estate taxes in this country is so high that if a large estate should be required to pay both the American estate tax and the English death duties, the entire tax would amount to more than 100 per cent of the estate.

"Inasmuch as Mrs. Elmhirst is a British subject by the operation of the law, she cannot change her status in that respect. She feels that the burdens of a dual citizenship are such that, in fairness to her family, she must give up the one which is in her power to give up, and she does this with keenest regret."

Mrs. Elmhirst did not appear in court. Her affidavit was filed by Thomas J. Regan, an attorney, who said he was for many years in the employ of Mrs. Elmhirst's father. The renunciation was attested at the naturalization bureau and Judge Bondy directed that it be entered, it being thus accepted.

First Onionless Onion Fiesta Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raymondville, Texas

WILLACY COUNTY'S seventh annual Onion Fiesta was held here in mid-April, but for the first time it was without the usual use of onions for decorations.

Reason: The onions were too valuable.

With farmers and dealers getting such a high price for their crops, it was decided to buy bunting and other cheaper decorations and to sell all possible onions while the market demand was good.

It was estimated that 350 carloads of onions shipped from the county brought $350,000.

Records Indicate That Lynching Is Waning in the U. S.

Five-Year Periods From 1882 Show Gradual Drop in Number

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Lynching is on its way out of the United States: to that all disputants over the Wagner-Costigan antilynching bill in the Senate as well as the figures offered by both parties, agree.

Whether mob violence should and could be given its quietus by a new federal enactment or whether the growth of public opinion should be permitted to deal with the matter as it has been doing, is the essential issue that has kept the Senate in a turmoil for three days, and stopped all other business.

Figures on lynchings for five-year intervals, compiled from a table furnished the Senate by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina and prepared by the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama (Negro), show the gradual disappearance of a practice equally abhorred by leaders of all sections. The table follows:

Year	Lynchings
1882	113
1887	120
1892	231
1897	158
1902	92
1907	60
1912	63
1917	39
1922	57
1927	18
1932	8

In 1934 the number of Lynchings was 15, Senator Bailey said, and since 1927 the average has been under 20. In emphatic language he argued against federal interference in a matter in which the growth of state sentiment was proving effective.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, on the other hand, argued the bill would encourage this very sense of local responsibility which its southern opponents endorsed. It would make a county in which a lynching occurred liable to payment of compensation of between 2000 and $10,000; besides imposing penalties on local officials who condoned or permitted the offense.

As typical of the views of southern leaders, Senator Bailey said that he was confident "we have been making progress toward the abolition of lynching. As the years go by as a rule, though there may be some exceptions, the number of lynchings is becoming smaller and smaller. Why is that true? It is because the people are becoming educated to abhor lynching. It is because local officers are having a higher sense of their responsibilities."

Armenian Nationalists Active For Separation From Soviets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The outbreak of a considerable movement in Soviet Armenia for national independence, or at least for separation from the Trans-Caucasian Federated Soviet Republic, was revealed in a speech by A. Khandjian, presiding at a conference of Trans-Caucasian regional Communist Party committees, as reported in the official Tiflis newspaper Laria Vostoka ("Dawn of the East").

Mr. Khandjian said the movement has been weakened by dismissal of many prominent Government officials and expulsion of party members, but warned that further drastic action is necessary to break it up completely.

The speaker blamed "Trotzkyist-Zinovievist counter-revolutionaries" for the movement. But in Russia at present this has become a blanket-label for all opponents of the ruling party faction, a term of political reproach used as loosely as is the label "Communist" in many other countries.

Mr. Khandjian revealed that Armenian Nationalists managed to penetrate into Party and Government organizations at Erivan, the Armenian capital, and in many other towns and villages. He said that they argued that Armenia's interests are being sacrificed by adherence to the Trans-Caucasian Federation, which includes Georgia and Azerbaijan.

The dismissals thus far are a mere beginning, Mr. Khandjian hinted, and added that loyal supporters of the "party line" must carefully scrutinize every official and party member for evidence of disloyalty to Kremlin policy, so that all those who reveal any tendency toward nationalism or distrust in the Trans-Caucasian Federation may be "exposed and ruthlessly weeded out of our ranks."

This disclosure of nationalist tendencies in Soviet Armenia is not surprising. It would be more surprising if the Soviet Government encountered no difficulties in its efforts to create a harmonious administrative unit among the widely different peoples of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, with their own distinct languages, cultures and economic and political interests.

But Soviet leaders would not officially expose the movement if they had any doubt of their firm grip upon the trans-Caucasus. The centralized Communist political system, which permits latitude to Russia's numerous minorities only so long as they adhere strictly to general policies laid down by the Kremlin, has proved effective in suppressing similar nationalist movements during the last year or two in the Ukraine, White Russia and the Central Asian Republics.

For Advertisers

~~For readers~~ who want to do their own thinking

Results are the Best Reasons

Advertisers who use THE LITERARY DIGEST — like readers who read it — are open minded, analytical, independent. More often than not, they are leaders in their lines. Experience has taught them to study the trend, to follow the lead of those who know. All advertisers do not use coupons but the one sure and satisfying way to judge the worth of an advertising medium is to look at the record of the dollars-and-cents results a magazine brings.

THE DIGEST, first of all, appeals to "quality" readers. Yet its circulation is so large it is able to offer "mass" rates. No other news magazine has attained so large a following. No weekly surpasses THE DIGEST in the level of buying power represented by its readers nor in the economy of reaching those readers.

Consequently, THE DIGEST consistently yields tangible results,—in inquiries and in sales directly traceable to inquiries. It maintains its established leadership in lowest cost per inquiry.

No matter how large or small your appropriation . . . whether you sell food or motor cars . . . a campaign in THE DIGEST will do for you what it has done for hundreds of others . . . it will pay out. For results, use THE DIGEST in 1935.

We Have Dollars and Cents Evidence in Many Fields

For instance, The New England Council advertised in THE DIGEST in 1932, 1933, 1934 and have made plans to advertise in 1935. Here are the results of one campaign, arrived at by applying the results of a survey to the total number of inquiries received.

Four one-column advertisements interested approximately 27,246 people. Brought 5537 visitors to New England. Resulting in about $919,142 of business.

All this is in addition to the influence of the advertising upon thousands who did not answer the advertisement.

Advertisers are in good company when they use

THE LITERARY DIGEST

354-360 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Low Price

FULLER BRUSH SPRING BARGAINS

FOR LIMITED TIME ONLY With ANY OTHER PURCHASE

Fuller Wall Brush $1.39

Keeps walls and ceilings clean and attractive, saving the expense of frequent redecorating. Gathers and holds the dust—never streaks. Splendid for brushing curtains, draperies and tapestries.

RUG AND FLOOR BRUSH $1.59

A new idea in sweepers. Open 2-row construction causes the brush to lift the nap—thoroughly cleaning the grit from rugs and carpets—and removing fine dirt from polished floors. Rubber bumpers protect furniture and woodwork. Long convenient handle.

Order from the Fuller Man or Branch Office nearest you, or write direct to Dept. M, The Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Connecticut. (In Canada: Fuller Brush Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.)

Free This new 22-page illustrated Fuller Manual on Beauty and Homekeeping. Ask the Fuller Man for your copy or write direct.

We want a Real LIVE Account Executive!

Excellent opportunity for a man who has gone through the advertising agency mill. We want a man who is going places and not a cast-off. He must know his advertising and how to SELL. He must be alert, able, ambitious, and a hard worker like the rest of us in this progressive, completely recognized Boston agency. The members of our organization know of this advertisement. Sell yourself to us by letter. Include ALL qualifications and references. Confidential. Address L-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Christian Science Lecture by Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B.

Honorable William E. Brown, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Science and Art of Spiritual Living," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

It is a great pleasure to welcome you on behalf of The Mother Church to a lecture on Christian Science which is to be given by a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

There is a current belief among many people that worldliness and the things of this world are attractive, and that spirituality and the things of Spirit are dull and difficult; yet the whole of history contradicts this. When the Nazarene, [illegible] in the things of Spirit, [illegible], "they trode one upon another" to hear him. Earnest seekers for Truth's healing power took off the roof on one occasion to find access to him, and others went for days without food until they were faint with hunger that they might not miss his words. Later, when the fire of spiritual inspiration lit the consciousness of Peter and the other disciples, a multitude came together to listen and we are told that 3000 souls were added to the church in that one day. So it has been down through the ages whenever a spiritual seer has arisen.

When in the nineteenth century a woman, distinguished for her [illegible] and arresting spirituality, preached in this city, speaking of those things that had been revealed to her of God, hundreds were [illegible]

[illegible] It now gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. William E. Brown, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Brown spoke substantially as follows:

[illegible]

(p. 507), "This divine Principle of all expresses Science and art throughout His creation"; and again (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 375), "The truest art of Christian Science is to be a Christian Scientist; and it demands more than a Raphael to delineate this art."

It may be said that all human activity has for its final goal improved living. Even the criminal mistakenly believes that his unlawful acts will bring him happiness and satisfaction. But as one surveys the experience of mortals since the dawn of history, one realizes that all material plans, whether individual or collective, have failed in their purpose to confer lasting happiness upon mankind. The reason for such failure is because these plans have not been based upon true Science or true art.

The major reason for the failure of mortal plans is ignorance of the nature of God and man. Because of this ignorance these plans are not formulated upon the recognition that the art of living is an individual matter instead of a collective endeavor. This vital truth is well illustrated in the reply of a well-known clergyman, who, with a number of others, was asked the question, "If Jesus were with us today, what remedy would he offer for our present-day problems?" The clergyman referred to said, in substance, "It would be difficult to say just what the Master would offer; but of this we may be sure, his remedy would not be political in its nature, because he always dealt directly with the individual."

A careful study of the teachings of Jesus shows that he taught the fundamental truths of being and showed that they must be practiced, applied, and lived by the individual. Christian Science is in line with the Master's teaching in revealing the truths of being and in showing that these must be demonstrated by the individual. I desire that you clearly recognize this foundation stone of Christian Science, as it will enable you to understand the wonderful demonstrations which frequently rescue individuals when the consensus of human opinion has indicated no way of escape. You will recall the demonstration made by the Hebrew captives in the fiery furnace! So complete was their trust in God that they were protected from the flames and, as it is related of them, "The princes, governors, and captains, and the king's counsellors, being gathered together, saw these men, upon whose bodies the fire had no power, nor was an hair of their head singed, neither were their coats changed, nor the smell of fire had passed on them."

At this juncture there is indicated one of the chief differences between the teaching of Christian Science and that of scholastic theology. The latter, failing to understand the real import of the apostles' admonition to "work out your own salvation," believes that salvation is vicarious, dependent upon the sacrifice of another, that is, of Christ Jesus,—upon the literal shedding of blood. This reminds me of a religious controversy in which the following question was asked, "Do you think that God, whom the Bible describes as Love, after creating man in His own image and likeness proceeded to bestow upon him an inclination to sin, surrounding him with hypnotizing temptations, and so arranged cause and effect that when he obeyed his God-given inclination to sin he was to be punished by disease and death?" The speaker continued by asking another question: "And do you realize that this is, in substance, the foundation of many of the religious beliefs of mankind?"

Perhaps some may attempt to show that the ability to sin did not come from God, but if we believe that sin is a reality and that God is the only cause and creator, He must be the author of all that really exists. Here we have a problem, namely, to account for the existence of evil or matter in the face of the spiritual fact of an omnipresent God or infinite Spirit. Broadly speaking, mankind has constructed many theories in the attempt to explain this inconsistent and illogical situation. In writing of these theories Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 119): "They either presuppose the self-evolution and self-government of matter, or else they assume that matter is the product of Spirit. To seize the first horn of this dilemma and consider matter as a power in and of itself, is to leave the creator out of His own universe; while to grasp the other horn of the dilemma and regard God as the creator of matter, is not only to make Him responsible for all disasters, physical and moral, but to announce Him as their source, thereby making Him guilty of maintaining perpetual misrule in the form and under the name of natural law."

Revelation, reason, and logic establish the fact that there could not be two opposing basic powers in the universe, and they also testify to the spiritual fact that there is but one primal cause—divine Principle, God, from whom all things proceed. Reason and logic also testify to the fact that such Principle, to be infinite and eternal, must be harmonious. It is self-evident that discordant factors are self-destructive, hence not eternal.

When it is clearly seen that there is but one primal, eternal, harmonious cause, the conclusion is inevitable, namely, that all which proceeds from this one primal cause must be like its cause, eternal and harmonious. So here we have our [illegible] of being which, in the language of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 290), is "the everlasting I AM, the Being who was and is and shall be, whom nothing can erase."

This discovery of the truth of being constitutes the fundamental discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, and distinguishes her from all other religious teachers except Christ Jesus. Mrs. Eddy's discovery of the fact that God is infinite Mind, and that the universe as an expression of this Mind is forever harmonious, is wholly at variance with the false testimony of the material senses. After her discovery she immediately began the herculean task of making simple and practicable this discovery so that mortals could utilize her discovery in destroying the discordant testimony of the material senses. Her method has made possible the practice of Christian Science, the living of its revealed truths; in other words, the art of spiritual living.

The student of Christian Science, being equipped with an understanding of the only true Science, proceeds to demonstrate, or prove, this Science; this he does by displacing the discordant beliefs of the senses with the spiritual facts of being. The work is purely individual, and the realization of this brings great comfort and blessings to mortals. Through the teaching of Christian Science an individual realizes that, like the high priest of old, he is free to enter the Holy of Holies, the inner sanctuary, where the spiritual facts of being are discerned in their fullness. It matters not what the nature of the problem is which may confront an individual—whether it be personal, local, national or international; physical, mental, moral, or financial; the remedy is always the same, and the ability and privilege to solve such problems exist here and now. Of this practice, or art of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes (Pulpit and Press, p. 4), "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this. Then you will find that one is as important a factor as duodecillions in being and doing right, and thus demonstrating deific Principle." Then will follow the results of the divine activity so beautifully described in one of our Leader's poems (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 393),

"Art and Science, all unweary,
Lighting up this mortal dream."

The individual demonstration, stressed by Christian Science, not only leaves one free to begin his demonstration whenever he so desires, but also frees him from the blighting sense of discouragement, both from his own and from what may be termed general human belief. In other words, one does not have to wait for mass conditions to improve nor a final day of judgment. He realizes as he demonstrates the propositions of Christian Science that "one with God is a majority." By this method not only are the individual's conditions improved, but world conditions as well. Every time a truth is declared and every time some mortal discord is overcome through the realization of truth the general human consciousness is, in that measure, being improved and purified. Indeed it is only by such method that world salvation is to be effected. It is manifest that since nations are but aggregations of individuals, in the degree the individual is redeemed nations are redeemed. It is evident that when individuals refuse to quarrel there can be no national quarreling.

When it is realized that world salvation waits upon individual salvation the importance of the Christian Science teaching is recognized. A slow way,—some may say,—and this is relatively so; yet when one considers it is the only way, it gives one a feeling of gratitude that even this seemingly slow way has been discovered and given to the world by Christian Science.

When one looks out over world conditions as they exist today, obviously individual delinquencies, many times multiplied, are primarily the cause of present-day troubles. In speaking of the ever-increasing mass of legislative enactments designed to establish normal harmonious relations, and their failure to accomplish the desired result, someone has said: "We have tried many kinds of rules without success. Suppose we try the Golden Rule." Again, when someone was asked the question, "Do you think that Christianity has proved a failure?" the answer came, "No one knows; it has never been tried." But, thank God, with the discovery of Christian Science it is being and has been tried for over half a century with results which prove that it has reinstated primitive Christianity, with its healing and regenerating works.

Through spiritual understanding of the truth underlying the declaration that "one with God is a majority," individuals have been enabled to solve problems which, to the senses, seem unsolvable. The Bible contains many such instances: the Shunammite woman, when death seemed to claim her child, with sublime faith turned to the man of God for help, and was enabled, with spiritually inspired calmness, to answer Gehazi, servant of the prophet, "It is well with the child." This state of receptivity, together with the spiritual confidence of the prophet, resulted in the restoration of the child.

A most helpful, encouraging, and portentous event is the demonstration of Enoch in overcoming death. The complete story of cause and effect is graphically set forth in Hebrews (11:5): "By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death; and was not found, because God had translated him: for before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God." Please note that this translation was the reward of faith. This word "faith," in its highest signification, is indicated in Hebrews (11:1): "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," and is even more graphically set forth in the Twentieth Century New Testament as follows: "Faith is the realization of things hoped for—the proof of things not seen."

I want to call your special attention to the reason given by Paul for Enoch's translation, "For before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God." It is recorded that Enoch was 365 years old at the time of translation; so the belief of old age did not interfere with his demonstration.

Instances of the healing and redeeming power of Spirit abound in the Bible, but the ones just cited are sufficient to illustrate the vital truth I desire to impress upon you; namely, that it is possible for an individual possessed of spiritual understanding to triumph over all mortal discord, including death, that such triumph may occur at any time or place and under any and all conditions. Of this, Paul writes, "Now is the day of salvation." This method of solving human problems is not new. It is as ancient as the "Ancient of days," and was available to mortals long before the advent of Christ Jesus. It has well been said that Christianity, although established by Jesus, is not true because Jesus taught it, but rather that he taught it because it is true.

In contemplating the demonstrations made possible through an understanding of Christian Science, the student will do well to bear in mind that two things are imperatively required. He must understand both the Science and art of Christian Science; that is, he must acquire a spiritual understanding of the Science of being and then master the art of bringing into human experience the spiritual qualities inherent in this being. In other words, he must acquire both the spirit and the letter.

Delayed demonstrations may be caused by trying to solve human problems through an intellectual perception of Christian Science in place of a rounded sense of demonstration, which always includes spiritual thinking and living. Of this our Leader writes (Science and Health, p. 4): "The longing to be better and holier, expressed in daily watchfulness and in striving to assimilate more of the divine character, will mould and fashion us anew, until we awake in His likeness. We reach the Science of Christianity through demonstration of the divine nature." Let me repeat the last sentence, for it is a vital point in expressing the art of Christian Science: "We reach the Science of Christianity through demonstration of the divine nature."

The Bible

It is important to bear in mind at all times that Mrs. Eddy discovered the Science of Christianity through a spiritual understanding of the Scriptures, and he who would gain a demonstrable knowledge of this Science must acquire the same spiritual understanding of Scriptural teaching. As one acquires the ability to interpret the Scriptures spiritually, one is increasingly convinced of, and constantly marvels at, the harmony and consistency of Scriptural teaching, as uncovered by Mrs. Eddy's discovery. Here it will be helpful to know that the original Scriptures were written without punctuation or versification, and that when translators and various writers began to punctuate and formulate verses, incorrect use of these frequently obscured the spiritual meaning. To illustrate: take the story of the man born blind, whom Jesus healed. From the punctuated reading as given in John 9:3, 4, the inference might be gained that the man was born blind in order that Jesus might have an opportunity of healing him; which view is of course absolutely contrary to the fact recorded in Genesis 1:31, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." However, through an illumination of the spiritual facts revealed in the Bible, which Christian Science brings, it is recognized that the man was not born blind in order that the works of God should be manifest in him, but that Jesus was about to heal him, and in this healing would be manifested the works of God. Again, take the familiar Scriptural declaration given in Matthew 7:14: "Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." From this reading it might be inferred that all were not to find the way of life; but the Rotherham translation puts an entirely different construction on this verse, where he says, "And few there be who are finding it." In other words, mortals were finding the "strait gate" slowly.

In this connection, I recall the experience of a patient who had turned to Christian Science for help. Among his troubles was a belief that he was spiritually lost. Through a misconception of the verse just quoted in regard to "few there be" who find the way of life, he had become obsessed with the idea that in some way he had neglected his opportunity and therefore had lost salvation. The Christian Science practitioner, to whom he appealed for help, immediately freed him from his obsession by giving him a scientific understanding of the Scriptures as follows. Said the practitioner: "You are familiar with the saying of the Master as to eternal life, 'And this is life eternal, that they might know thee'? From this it is clear that eternal life is embodied in a knowledge of God. Therefore the all-important question is, Who is to know God? The answer is to be found in Jeremiah 31:34, 'For they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest.' So this disposes of your entire trouble. Here is the definite promise that all are to know God, and since such knowledge means eternal life, then all are finally to express this life."

These illustrations serve to show the importance of understanding the Scriptures in their spiritual sense, and this understanding is one of the great blessings which Christian Science bestows upon a race in bondage to false theology.

Man

The questions which have arisen in the human mind concerning man—as to who he is, what he is, whence his origin, whence his destination, and why he exists, have puzzled the most profound thinkers of the ages. It remained for Mary Baker Eddy to give the world-satisfying answers to all queries of this nature. As a basic statement, Christian Science declares that man made in the image and likeness of God is spiritual, not material; individual, but not personal. The analysis of the word "person" as applied to human beings is illuminating and helpful. The word comes originally from the Latin "persona," meaning "a mask," and is defined thus: "A 'person' is one who impersonates a character." The word "mask" exactly conveys the point I desire to make clear to you. Mortal personality is the mask hiding the true individuality of man. Soon after I perceived this interesting fact, I had occasion to observe a group of people assembled from various walks of life. The thought of masks recurred to me, and I realized that the various phases of mortality presented were but masks. There was a mask of youth, of middle age, of decrepitude, of sadness, illness, and worry. It was very helpful to know that the masks confronting me were but the seeming externalization of the various states of consciousness of those wearing them; that these masks could be changed as the wearers manifested changes in consciousness when purified and rectified by Christian Science teaching.

This process is clearly outlined by Mrs. Eddy, who writes (Science and Health, p. 248), "Immortal Mind feeds the body with supernal freshness and fairness, supplying it with beautiful images of thought and destroying the woes of sense which each day brings to a nearer tomb." The real man, then, is the expression of the divine character, and his reason for existing is to express God. As to his origin, Christian Science teaches us that he coexists with God, dwelling forever an idea in infinite Mind, without beginning or end. The highest goal of human endeavor is to acquire an understanding of spiritual existence, or, as Paul puts it, "Then shall I know even as also I am known"; in other words, as God knows me.

Christian Science Practice

At this point I am reminded of a colloquy between a Christian Science practitioner and his patient to whom he had been explaining the importance of gaining spiritual vision. After admitting the logic of the situation the patient exclaimed, "But how can I gain spiritual vision?" The practitioner replied, "By acquiring the mind of Christ." "Why" said the patient, "is this necessary?" "Because," said the practitioner, "the mind of Christ is the only mind that can perceive the universe of Spirit." This fact is clearly brought out in the Scriptural reference which reads, "For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him? even so the things of God knoweth no man, but the Spirit of God." To this the patient replied, "This reasoning seems clear and rational, but how can one acquire the 'mind of Christ'?" The practitioner said: "The process is simple, but requires constant alertness in gaining an understanding of the truth, and, stated negatively, consists mainly in standing porter at the door of thought and refusing to entertain or express any and every thought which is opposed to the mind of Christ."

Before the discovery of Christian Science, the ability to refuse to entertain or express any thought which is opposed to the mind of Christ, and the benefits flowing from such activity, were not known or understood. All were constantly urged by ethical teachers to seek the good and shun the evil, and mortals were urged to depart from evil because it would please God. It remained for Christian Science to point out the real benefit accruing from such mental discipline. Christian Science points out that the real reward or gain arising from refusing to accept, entertain, or express error is, that by such refusal the vision is clarified and the day hastened when all shall be able to see the universe as God sees it; in other words, the gaining of spiritual vision.

Environment

It is apparent to all who have given the matter sufficient consideration that what we term our environment or experience in life is a matter of consciousness; or in other words, one's environment is only the expression of external objectification of one's thinking, and consequently can be changed only by a change in thinking. Paul summed up the entire matter by declaring that "to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." Since in one's present environment there occur the experiences termed sin, poverty, unhappiness, disease, old age, and death, it is evident that their supposed necessity or possibility must have existed first in consciousness before they could be expressed in environment or experience. This simple analysis immediately suggests the remedy; that is, permanently to expel these so-called activities from consciousness, to the end that they may be forever expelled from one's environment.

Unreality of Evil

Mrs. Eddy, following the teachings of Jesus, taught and proved the unreality of evil. Moreover, Mrs. Eddy's teaching is wholly consistent with its divine Principle, God. Accepting in its fullness the allness of God, she remained loyal and consistent throughout in her reasoning and deductions. When confronted with the seeming claim of evil, she did not attempt to account for its so-called existence by calling evil "good in the making" or stating that there might exist some reason unknowable to mortals. She instantly knew its unreality; in other words, she agreed with the adversary quickly; that is, she instantly recognized the unreality of its claim and promptly dismissed it as unreal.

What a godsend to mankind—the ability to know the nothingness of evil and its manifestations and thus to free the victim of the material senses! What a relief to know that we may be forever excused from indulging in criticism, faultfinding, and condemnation! Think of the joy and privilege that is ours to endeavor constantly to see our fellow men as God sees them!

Let me show you how very practical this line of procedure is. A number of years ago, during one of my early visits to a practitioner, she said very many helpful things to me and among them was this: "To love, is the fulfilling of the law." This immediately arrested my attention and I said to her: "Well, that must be a very important thing. Anything which can fulfill the law must be very well worth knowing. I wish you would please tell me what it means in Christian Science—'to love.'" I never forgot her reply, as it has enabled me to solve many perplexing problems and it will aid you likewise. She said, "To love, means that you must constantly know the truth about God and your relation to Him and the same thing about every other living creature." At that time I was in a commercial business, employing a number of men, and one of them, a traveling salesman, did not seem to be very efficient. He made a number of mistakes and it cost me considerable money. I did not want to discharge this man, for he too was a student of Christian Science; nevertheless, I chafed under this situation and frequently asked the question, "Why is it necessary for me to be encumbered with this incompetent man?" Suddenly, one morning, recalling the words of the practitioner, I realized that I was not using Christian Science to solve this problem. I was constantly thinking of him as incompetent, stupid, inefficient. I might just as well have said that he had the smallpox, measles and hives. And so I began to reverse my thought processes and declare that because man is the image and likeness of God, expressing infinite wisdom and intelligence, he must necessarily be competent and efficient in the highest degree; moreover, I declared that because the universe is an orderly universe, every idea must be in its proper place all the time, forever doing what it ought to do and doing it well and expressing infinite abundance. In a few days this man came to me of his own volition and said: "I have just been offered a position in my own calling with which I am familiar and I think I would do better there. If you have no objections, and it will not inconvenience you, I would like to leave you on the first of the month." That is the way that a Christian Science demonstration always works; it blesses all concerned.

My friends, I want to impress upon you the fact that there is nothing sweeter in life than to go through the day endeavoring to see our neighbors and friends as God sees them. It removes criticism, condemnation, self-righteousness and indeed makes life well worth living.

Mrs. Eddy has said that "the starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle" (Science and Health, p. 275). This premise is demonstrably true, and is proved by every healing in Christian Science. But it will be necessary to concede this premise in order to have opportunity to prove its correctness. It will be comparatively simple and easy to make the concession at this hour, for the teaching of leading natural scientists is now agreeing with Mrs. Eddy that the universe is mental; that is, the natural scientists have discarded the old theories that the universe is material or that it is part mind, part matter. Many of these authorities might be quoted; one I think will be sufficient. Sir James Jeans writes in his latest book, "The Background of Science," thus: "Our last impression of nature, before we began to take our human spectacles off, was an ocean of mechanism surrounding us on all sides. As we gradually discard our spectacles, we see mechanical concepts continually giving place to mental. If from the nature of things we can never discard them entirely, we may yet conjecture that the effect of doing so would be the total disappearance of matter and mechanism, mind reigning supreme and alone." It will be observed that these conclusions of the natural scientists mean nothing to Christian Scientists, because the natural scientist has not yet perceived that Mind is One—God. The natural scientist is only beginning to perceive dimly some of the primary truths which Mrs. Eddy has perceived in their entirety.

In connection with the conclusions of Sir James Jeans, it is interesting to note that in 1631 a Bohemian, named Komensky, in a work called "The Labyrinth of the World and the Paradise of the Heart" tells of a pilgrim visiting the City of Vanity who came across a guide called Falsehood; this guide fitted the pilgrim with falsifying glasses fashioned out of the glass of illusion with rims of horn, named custom. But when, later, he was fitted with glasses furnished by the divine Spirit, he saw things as they really were, not as the glasses of illusion had made him seem to see.

It will be observed that while these writers, centuries apart, are in agreement as to the falsity of the testimony of the senses, they do not provide a way of gaining the spiritual facts concerning which the senses are falsely testifying.

Mrs. Eddy deals with this subject, and in her clear, forceful, and direct manner shows us the way of escape (Science and Health, p. 264): "As mortals gain more correct views of God and man, multitudinous objects of creation, which before were invisible, will become visible. . . . When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation,—all the glories of earth and heaven and man."

In speaking of the blessings which flow to one who is sufficiently spiritual to receive this interpretation, the book of Job declares: "If there be a messenger with him, an interpreter, one among a thousand, to shew unto man his uprightness: . . . His flesh shall be fresher than a child's; he shall return to the days of his youth." The fullness of this wonderful promise can be gained only through Christian Science. The phrase "to shew unto man his uprightness" clearly establishes the great fact that man is upright now and that since this is true, he has always been upright. This divine fact can only be discerned through spiritual vision, and it is the mission of Christian Science to give us this interpretation.

Before the advent of Christian Science, mortals, buffeted by sin and disease through a few weary years, frequently looked upon death as a way of escape, but now, through the teaching of this Science, they are given the ability to master sin and disease, and to realize that death is not a friend, but an enemy. Do not be trapped into speculating about or contemplating the mortal mind activity called death and the supposititious planes of existence. There is but one thing to do when this lying suggestion presents itself, and that is to know its utter unreality. The Master said that those who kept his sayings should never see death; and Mrs. Eddy tells us that death cannot present itself to one who is ever conscious of Life.

Time is far too precious to waste in dwelling upon the unreal activities of the carnal mind. Through the instructions given in the Christian Science textbook mortals are provided with wholesome mental occupation, striving to realize and demonstrate their own true selves—their sonship with God. As the student of Christian Science begins earnestly and sincerely to prove his divine sonship, he commences to experience in ever increasing degree the blessings promised to such seekers.

Our one object in life is to identify ourselves with divine Life. The reward for doing this is great and is eloquently summed up by Mrs. Eddy (Pulpit and Press, p. 4): "Reflect this Life, and with it cometh the full power of being."

Healing

The success of Christian Science practice in dealing with human ills, frequently when material systems and remedies are powerless to help, is due to the fact that Christian Science deals primarily with the mental cause, instead of effects. Material methods are unscientific, because they deal wholly with effects and are not capable of dealing with mental causation. It does not matter how skillful one might be in cutting off the leaves of some noxious weed, if one failed to pull up the roots. To illustrate: let us suppose one was suffering from a physical disorder caused by anger. In such a case it would be of no avail to massage or medicate the body, for it is manifest that only that which could remove the cause, anger, could produce any permanent recovery.

An eminent medical authority is quoted as saying in regard to one of the so-called incurable diseases, that he never knew a case of it to develop which was not preceded by a strong emotional upheaval of some sort. Here again it is manifest that it is the emotional disorder that requires primary attention.

Now I am quite aware that this teaching as to the cause and cure of disease is not accepted by the carnal mind, which ever seeks to mislead mortals and thus to prevent escape, even as the tyrants of Egypt held the children of Israel in captivity. This carnal mind, which Jesus declared is a liar and the father of it, insists that disease is caused by varying phases of materiality and that consequently only matter can restore harmony. The fallacy of this theory may be illustrated by the following experience of a friend. This friend became afflicted with a very serious stomach disorder and adopted the usual material methods which promised relief. After a prolonged trial, receiving no help, he was induced to try Christian Science. In analyzing his case the practitioner learned that he was given to fits of anger and of irritability; this, in his case evidently, caused the stomach trouble. When through the help of Christian Science this friend learned how to overcome these errors and to think correctly his stomach trouble disappeared. Now it is quite clear that he might have journeyed throughout the world seeking without avail a medicine which would have cured anger or a plaster which would have extracted irritability.

It is high time to arouse ourselves—high time to assert our spiritual sonship and dominion. Through the revelation of Christian Science the Satanic claim of a carnal mind which attributes to an omnipresent God of love its hideous program of sin, disease, and death, is proved to be absolutely false.

Christian Science shows the unreality of all the so-called laws of the carnal mind; take, for instance, the so-called law of heredity. How we have been mesmerized by this illusion! How we have feared it; trembled before it, and yielded in abject submission to an unholy and unnecessary doom! Yet our guidebook to eternal Life has been telling us all the time that this supposed law is null and void. The eighteenth chapter of Ezekiel says in the second and third verses, "What mean ye, that ye use this proverb concerning the land of Israel, saying, The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge? As I live, saith the Lord God, ye shall not have occasion any more to use this proverb in Israel."

Have we accepted the belief that normal life is limited to three score years and ten? Then we have the blessed privilege of repudiating tonight this lying claim, and of rejoicing that, through the understanding given us by Christian Science, we have the ability to annihilate the claims of old age, decrepitude, and death, thus to establish the fact that we are indeed the sons of God.

Man believing himself to be a mortal, born but to die, is dwelling in the house of bondage; but when, through the teaching of Christian Science, he is informed that in truth he is the son of God, he is in a position to begin the work of ceasing to be a mortal. This he does through the realization that he is a spiritual being, and this realization causes the dream of mortality to disappear.

Mrs. Eddy

When the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science gave to the world her wonderful book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in the year 1875, it was immediately bombarded by the materialists. It was said to be absurd, illogical—the work of the devil. Later, when all of this had been disproved and the book had become a power in religious, medical, and scientific circles, the attack shifted to Mrs. Eddy herself. It was declared that she was not the author, and many false statements as to her life and character were sent forth, in the vain hope of discrediting the Cause of Christian Science. Many arguments and speculations were advanced concerning unimportant historical data, all having the same objective—that of discrediting Mrs. Eddy and her discovery.

Mrs. Eddy, however, with calm courage, based upon a spiritual understanding of God, pressed bravely on, and, like Paul, might have declared, "But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God." Now we can affirm with gratitude that Mrs. Eddy's accomplishment is firmly established from every point—legal, scientific, and literary.

The leavening power of Christian Science is shown by the changed attitude of the world's leading thinkers. When Mrs. Eddy announced to a world submerged in the belief of material existence her epoch-making statement, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation" (Science and Health, p. 468), it was declared by the materialists that it could not be proved. This attitude has undergone a complete change.

For instance, in the year 1909, a subscriber to a New York newspaper wrote its editor asking the question, Whom do you consider the 10 greatest living Americans? The answer came in substance: "If I were to compile such a list it would be headed by Mary Baker Eddy; for what she has accomplished is nothing short of the miraculous. She threw down the gage to the three leading sciences most inveterate in human dogma. Her teachings declare to the materialist, There is no matter. They declare to the medical scientist, Since sin, fear, or ignorance is the cause of disease, it is evident that only the exercise of the qualities of the divine Mind can be the remedy. They declare to the theologian, Your concept of salvation, based upon the letter of the Bible, dishonors every reasonable concept of Deity." That you will note, was in the year 1909. Today you are all familiar with the nation-wide poll, conducted by The *Ladies' Home Journal* for the National Council of Women, to ascertain the names of the 12 women who had contributed most largely to American progress in the last century. You are also doubtless aware that Mary Baker Eddy heads this list, with thousands of votes to spare.

Leading thinkers in natural science are rapidly changing their viewpoints and are now favoring a metaphysical basis, in place of a material basis, as a premise from which may be deduced the facts concerning the universe. As an example of this, one of the foremost electrical engineers of the world declared: "I think the greatest discovery will be made along spiritual lines. Here is a force which history clearly teaches has been the greatest power in the development of man and history. Some day people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and the spiritual forces which as yet have hardly been guessed at. When that day comes the world will see more advancement in one generation than it has seen in the past four" (*Christian Science Sentinel*, Vol. XXXII, No. 40, p. 798).

The "greatest discovery" prophesied by this electrical genius was already here, long before his words were spoken,—the discovery by Mary Baker Eddy of the divine Principle underlying the works of Jesus, in other words, Christian Science. She not only discovered this great spiritual truth, but gave it to the world and she established the art of Christian Science, or, to use the definition of the word "art," the "employment of spiritual "means" which all may utilize and prove.

Occasionally one hears the remark, Christian Science is difficult to understand; the speaker will state that he has tried many times to understand it, but for some reason he does not get it. This attitude of mind is usually the result of a misconception of the nature of this Science. A few minutes ago I quoted from Mrs. Eddy as follows: "We reach the Science of Christianity through the demonstration of the divine nature." That is not difficult to understand, is it? Christian Science is not made up of metaphysical subtleties, but is the simple, practical truth taught by Christ Jesus, utilized in daily life. It is not difficult to understand that since anger, hate, and revenge react unfavorably on the body, that the exercise of the opposite divine qualities would restore harmony. Any sincere person may demonstrate this, thus proving in ever-increasing degree that "all things work together for good to them that love God."

Mrs. Eddy conferred a great blessing upon mankind when she taught and proved that the qualities of the divine Mind are never discordant. Now the correlative of this is, that the qualities of the carnal mind can be discordant and therefore produce mortal conditions. In the divine Mind there is no sin, decrepitude, disease, nor death; no accidents; no lack, loss, or limitation; no grief or sorrow. Here we have a profound statement of the entire case; and yet it is so simple that a child can readily understand. Is it not self-evident that since there can be no discord in the divine, mental qualities, in the proportion that we express this Mind we shall progressively be protected from mortal troubles? Each experience will convince us that when we shall express only the qualities of the divine Mind all the time, then we shall be well all the time.

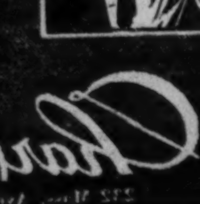
If one desires to prove the truth of these statements nothing can hinder; nothing can prevent one from entering the path which leads to eternal life. One desirous of gaining a practical, demonstrable knowledge of Christian Science will necessarily require its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. In this book are simple rules which will permit the student to prove the propositions enumerated there. Such students will also find the Sunday services held in the Christian Science church of great value, as they set forth and elucidate the true, or spiritual, meaning of the Bible. The Wednesday evening testimony meetings are a source of hope, courage and inspiration. At these meetings solutions of every conceivable kind of human problems are related, giving the hearers conviction that Christian Science is a religion of proof, a religion which enables its followers to enjoy the blessings promised the righteous, here and now.

In this lecture I have endeavored to show you something of what Christian Science is; what it promises; how it works; and I have pointed out the method of utilizing it. As our leader, Mrs. Eddy, says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 160), "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science."

Visiting Boston in June?
The Charlesgate
Situated in the most beautiful part of the Back Bay district at the corner of Beacon, Charlesgate East and Marlboro Sts. Unobstructed view of the Fenway and Charles River Basin.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES—EUROPEAN PLAN
Single room with bath. Daily..$3.00-$4.00
Double room with bath........ 4.00- 6.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath for two. 5.00- 8.00
Parlor, two bedrooms and bath for three.......... 7.00- 9.00
Parlor, two bedrooms and bath for four.......... 8.00-10.00
Eight minutes' walk to The Mother Church
NO LIQUORS

Brodil & Son
Tailors
Makers of the best Custom Clothes For Men
262 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON

Mary Baker Eddy Historical House
23 Paradise Road
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
is now open to visitors on week days from 10 a. m. until 12 noon and 2 until 5 p. m.
TRUSTEES
LONGYEAR FOUNDATION

Arrow MITOGA
THE SHIRT THAT FITS AS THOUGH IT WERE MADE EXPRESSLY FOR YOU
Sanforized Shrunk . . .
A new shirt if one ever shrinks

Charles A. Daniel
232 Mass. Avenue and North Station—Boston

The Home Forum

Spanish Fish Woman

IN OUR Spanish village, the buying of fish was not a simple matter of going to a shop and casting a selective glance over a host of carefully arranged soles and dabs. It was far more difficult and uncertain than that.

The actual purchase began, perhaps, in the moment when we looked at the sea and told each other: "Calm as a mill pond. Juanita will certainly come in the morning." For we knew that the boat we saw, skimming over the distance of water like a two-legged spider, was the boat that belonged to Juanita's husband, the fisherman. From time to time during the day, we would look down from our house on the hill, to make sure that the boat was still there and to watch Juanita fussing about the little bay-side cottage in which she lived. We would see her making an oven of boulders and a fire of charcoal and olive twigs. We would see her peeling vegetables or extracting the sweet flesh from sea urchins she had gathered from the rocks. And then she would stew them up with rice in a tremendous earthenware dish, so slowly that a faint spiral of smoke would rise from the beach all the afternoon.

SOMETIMES THE FISHERMAN, Antonio, would be out for a few hours only. At others it would be evening before he returned: and so dark that we would not be able to see the pale, faint, bluish colors of the nets as he set them to dry below the boathouse. He would eat his supper and then sit cleaning the fish, which he threw into the rock pools to await the morning. The fire, flowing beside him as he worked, would last well into the small hours.

When we wanted fish, we would leave a message of some kind at the gate. At dawn Juanita would be coming up with the fish, and a large white boulder set before our house would show her that we intended to buy. During periods of abundance, we would often add other information. A small stone, put on top of the boulder, meant: "Come only if you have mullet." Two stones meant: "We only want mackerel." Three stones: "We want a selection of small fish for mixed fry or soup." A chalk mark on the boulder would signify: "We are willing to buy anything but octopus." But, when rough seas made fishing impossible for several days at a time, we would leave the boulder without comment—"Come, no matter what you've got. Even sea urchins will do."

JUANITA NEVER MISINTERPRETED the messages. She could not read, but these scoutlike symbols had been familiar to her since childhood. She would climb up from the bay at sunrise, and she would set foot on the village road at the exact moment when the light began to potter down the mountains and to glisten over the carob trees and draw fresh morning scent from the stocks or lemon blossom in our gardens. Then she would blow her conch shell with a skill and lung power that amazed us, but was natural to her. Once through the village she would walk, the horn blaring out the fact of her presence. Then she would start at the first house, obeying the instructions of the stones, and to those for whom she was able to cater she would give one extra, "intimate" little blast as she walked up to the door.

We would throw open our shutters to wave her good-morning, then take a bowl full of water from the kitchen and go to meet her at the door. She was a tiny wizened woman with large, expressionless eyes. She wore her hair in a pinned up plait on her neck. Her skirt trailed about her feet. Her pink apron was faded and smeared with fish.

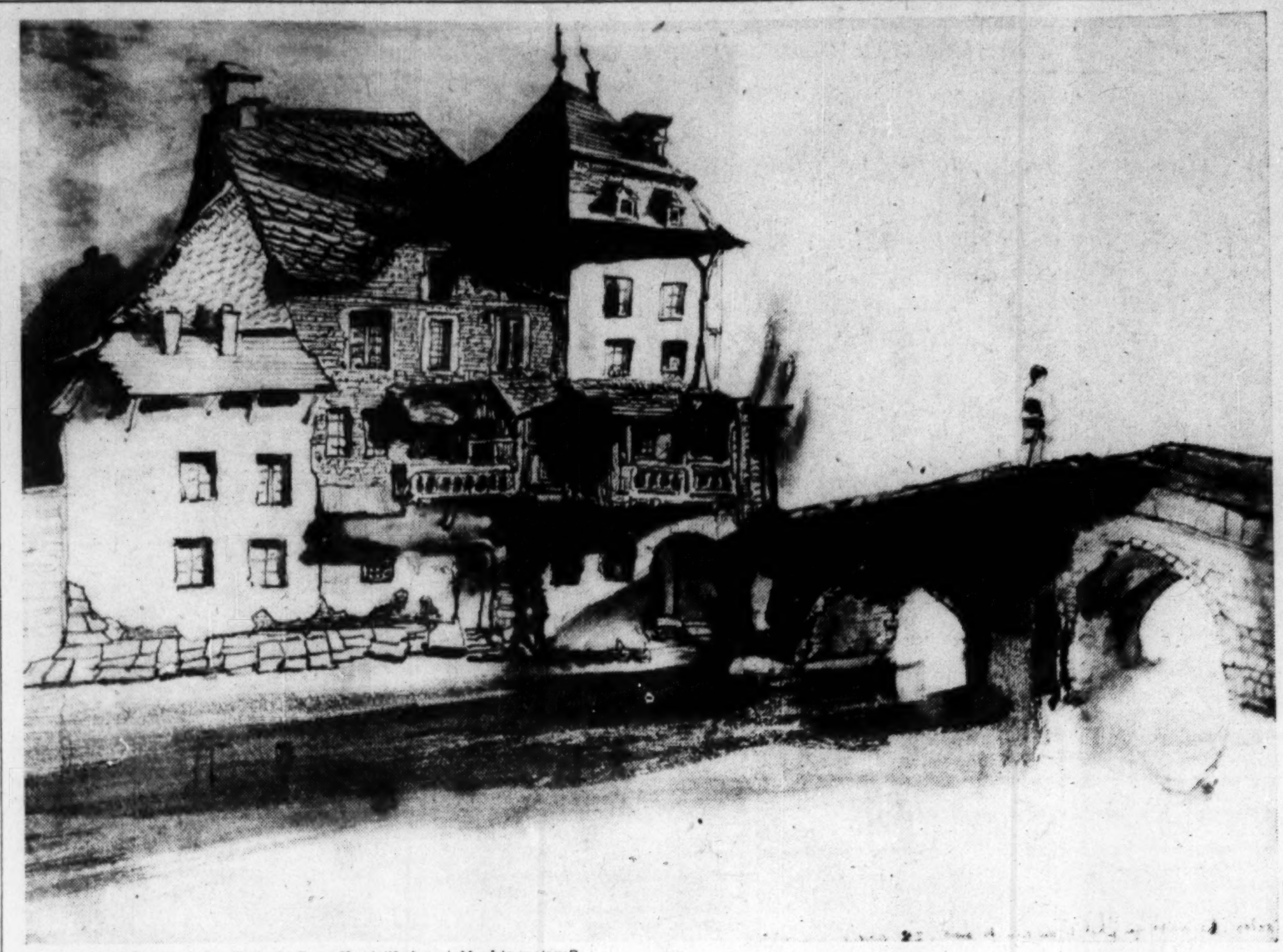
SHE WOULD THROW open the lid of her basket and disclose a medley of color, so beautiful that we never grew accustomed to it. Blue and silver, mauve, pink, gold, and, among all this swiftly dying brightness, the graceful grayish tentacles of the octopus and squid. It seemed impossible to think of desecrating such colors by eating them. But Juanita had no scruples. She would take her hand-scales out of her pocket and hold them out enquiringly. "Mullet? Mixed lot for soup?" She would take a handful of red and blue things about the size of sardines. "Look, a pound of these for thirty centimos!" And, as thirty centimos came to about twopence, we would usually let her empty them into our bowl.

"And this?" we might enquire, indicating a large creature of a kind we had never seen before—brick color with gray fins and enormous green eyes. "What is this?"

"That? Oh, well," Juanita would say, "I don't think it has a name, señores. It's just a fish, you know! It has a good taste, but I cannot quite describe it."

No wonder that she could not, for the odd denizen of the sea would be quite likely to taste miraculously of the blueness of the Mediterranean, the sweetness of Spanish grapes and the warmth of the sun—in a way which, since it defeats my powers of description, would certainly defeat Juanita's!

H. W.



Courtesy of La Maison de Victor Hugo, Paris, to The Christian Science Monitor

VIANDEN—LA MAISON QUE J'HABITE AU COIN DU PONT: From a Drawing by Victor Hugo

THREE hundred years ago, the Place Royale was a center of fashion and celebrity. Madame de Sévigné was born there; later it was the home of Richelieu, of Rachel the great French actress, of Théophile Gautier and of Alphonse Daudet. Now renamed the Place des Vosges, its vaulted arcades are an interesting relic of Henry IV of Navarre, who included them in his plan for rearranging this public square because they reminded him of his birthplace in the south.

For those who today find their way to the Place des Vosges, number six (now a National Museum) is probably the house which holds the most interest; as it is there that Victor Hugo lived and received the great men of his day, Delacroix, Ingres and Boulanger, the sculptor Barye, Alexandre Dumas, Charles Dickens, and many others.

Wandering through this museum, one realizes the versatility of Victor Hugo's genius. Not only are the walls of this four-storied museum covered with drawings and paintings, but many of them are his own illustrations to his books. There also are his designs for fireplaces, mantlepieces, and cupboards. The dining-room, walls, floor and ceiling, too, was entirely decorated by him, much of it by pyrography.

Théophile Gautier wrote of him: "Hugo is not only a poet; he is also a painter, and one whom Louis Boulanger, Camille Roqueplan, and Paul Huet would not disown for their master. When he travels, he sketches everything that attracts his attention. . . Then at evening, in the inn, he inks in his pencil sketch, puts in shadows and colors, strengthens it, brings out an effect that is always oddly selected. Thus does the rough draft, hastily dashed off with the paper resting on his knee or on the top of his hat, often done while the carriage is jolting or the ferryboat rolling, become a drawing much like an etching, with an amount of fancifulness and piquancy that surprises even artists."

When Hugo was exiled from France—which, it is said, was not large enough to hold both Victor Hugo and Royalty, he went, before settling in Guernsey, to Vianden in Belgium; and it was while there that he made this drawing of the house where he was living "at the corner of the bridge."

Fog

(A Japanese Print)

THE bridge is hidden
By the breath of the Dragon.
Our lanterns float free
Like great glowing eyeballs. Hush—
Tread soft over the water.

M. F. H.

We Went Too Fast To See

I HAD always wanted to see Wansford-in-England, the place where the man was washed up during a great flood, clinging to a large haycock on which he had lain down to sleep before the floods came down.

He had been a long time in the water, so long, that when at last he reached the land he thought it must have been some other country.

"Where am I?" he asked of his rescuers.

And the answer was: "At Wansford."

Whereupon the rescued man asked in astonishment, "Wansford in England?" So Wansford-in-England it has been called ever since.

I heard this story from a man who was born at Wansford, and I had always wanted to see the place, but all I saw in that headlong rush was the signboard of an inn.

"This is Wansford," I cried to my fisherman friend, "Wansford-in-England! Let us stop!" He looked at me in a pitying way . . and increased his speed. And I made a vow then and there, I vowed by the signboard of that inn, that if ever I lived to return from Scotland and could one day take to the roads, I would go alone.

Or if not alone, I would go in my own car and would stop where I would and when I liked.

Years passed, and the opportunity did not come, but instead there came another invitation to go by car to fish in Cornwall. A different car, a different owner.

"I shall be going through Somerset," said I. "Somerset, in apple-blossom time. I shall climb the long hill above Cricket St. Thomas, the hill that lies between Crewkerne and Old Chard, and which is called 'Wind-whistle Hill.' We will stop the car, we will get out and look at the view and visit the 'Wind-whistle Inn.'" . . .

But, did I?

Not a bit of it! Barely had we left Crewkerne than we were tearing up the hills, faster, if possible, than we had been travelling on level ground.

My fisherman friend who tore through Wansford-in-England would have envied indeed this still keener, still more desperate fisherman who rushed me up Wind-whistle Hill, and all I saw in that wild rush was, once more:—the signboard of an inn, on my right, and a wonderful avenue of tall trees: that might have been, and I think were, beech. We went too fast to see.

On each side of this road—seven hundred feet and more above the level of the sea—on each side of this road, the country falls away, to rise again, and if there is in Somerset, or for that matter in England, a spot that has been more aptly named, I have yet to find it. . . .

And I was sure my old Somerset sailor had spoken truly, when he had told me that at Wind-whistle Inn on a rough night in October, it was like being at sea in a schooner, in a gale.

No, a man cannot see very much of England if he goes from one place to another by car.—JAMES TURLE, in "The England I Love Best." (London: Constable.)

Buttermilk and Wood Ashes

LATELY, when Charlie has gone off for the day to ride on a part of the range so far from home that he has taken a lunch along, tied to his saddle, I have spent hours with saw and hammer, cutting and contriving. The Dane Coolidges are coming to visit us and they are both authors. I must make a desk for the guest-room—for who could be more out of their element than authors without desks? Unless it be a cattleman without a cow.

With pride I have written the words "guest-room." Until this past week it was merely a tiny, back room with a big bed in it. When I announced my intention of beautifying it, Charlie sniffed at the idea.

"Call that little hole a guest-room? Why, you have to go outside to change your mind."

Naturally I was then determined to make him change his own mind.

Ceiling and walls, of bare and knotty lumber were my first problem. Paint costs money, making it quite out of the question. Paper, over those great cracks, would not do. How about whitewash? That was a possibility, but I did not have the least idea how to go about making it. I called upon a neighbor who is known as "Grandma Winkler" to the whole countryside. She has spent a lifetime on the frontier and knows all the shifts by which one can make something out of nothing.

"Whitewash?" she asked. "Well, all I know is pore folkses' whitewash."

"That is just the kind I need!" I cried. "For goodness' sake, tell me how to make it!"

Simply enough, as I soon learned. Take a lot of buttermilk; into that sift wood ashes until the mixture is stiff enough to cling to a broom; then smear it on the wall. With this splendid recipe, she presented me with a gallon of buttermilk and I hastened homeward. First I tried the stuff on a board and let it dry. It came out the prettiest French gray that can be imagined. I dipped the brush deeply into the bucket and sailed into my room. The gallon of buttermilk would have done the ceiling, I feel sure, only that the force of gravity poured so much of the whitewash down upon the floor and me. Until I bathed and washed my hair, I was a lovely French gray too, from head to toe. To get more buttermilk I had to churn. For days I churned, sifted ashes, painted and churned again, until ceiling and walls were all daintily smeared.

Before doing the whitewashing, I had taken down the bed and carried it outside. It was a huge, old-fashioned, wooden double bed, which we found on the ranch when we came here to live. The headboard rose almost to the low ceiling and when the whole contrivance was put together, it wabbled. The headboard leaned forward; the footboard leaned inward. No amount of propping with blocks of wood could make it stand straight. To roll over in the night was to invite a slat to fall out with a clatter. I hated to bring that monstrosity back into the house.

Now the room was a curious "L" shape and perhaps—just perhaps—the springs alone could be set up in that "L" and make an alcove bed. I measured the springs with a tape-measure and then measured the alcove. The springs would fit in there—maybe.

Long hidden and hoarded, I had four wooden boxes, all alike, into each of which two five-gallon coal-oil cans had once fitted. I put those in my alcove to serve as experimental legs for my bed. I bided my time until I was alone on the ranch with two Mexicans. I called then upon Luis and José, told them to bring in the spring and set it up on the boxes. To my great disappointment, it just missed going in by the merest fraction of an inch.

"Go over to the shop and get an axe and a sledge-hammer," I told them. When each was supplied with a weapon, I started the spring in the way it should go and said, "Now! Hit it! First one of you and then the other!"

The first strokes took the spring in an inch or so. . . .

"The patrón will be very angry!" predicted Luis.

"The patrón runs things outside of the house and I run them inside," asserted I. "Keep on hitting it."

The spring is there for keeps, until the house falls down. The experimental legs of coal-oil boxes are there too. My bed has a permanent Rockefeller Foundation. Valances, curtains, all are in order. It only remains to print a little verse and tack it up over my alcove bed.

"Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!"

—MARY KINNEY RAK, in "A Cowman's Wife." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Rain in the West

THERE is the green of new leaves
On old branches
And the green of cool sea water
In quiet places;
There is the green of star moss
Against black rocks
And the green of California hillsides
After the first rains.
Of all these
This last is the loveliest.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

What Did Hinder You?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question which the Apostle Paul addressed to the Galatians is as applicable today as it was centuries ago (5:7), "Ye did run well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" How compassionate is the question! It is more than a question; it implies a spiritual fact, as though Paul would lovingly assure them that in reality there was nothing that could prevent them from following the truth which they had seen. Humanity still needs that tender assurance. Today multitudes are confused and bewildered because they believe that there are in reality two opposite powers, good and evil, and that evil is continually hindering them in their efforts at well-doing.

The revelation of Christian Science is bringing to mankind a solution of the age-long problem of evil. As one gains a greater understanding of the infinite nature of God, divine Mind, and His tender relationship to man, His image and likeness, evil is seen as unreal, as that which should neither be feared nor indulged. The overcoming of the beliefs of evil must begin in one's thinking, and Christian Science teaches us how to be self-governed by thinking spiritually. In "Pulpit and Press" (p. 3) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love. If you maintain this position, who or what can cause you to sin or suffer?"

The possession of "sovereign power" implies authority, and this authority has been bestowed on man by his heavenly Father, divine Love. Because man is the image and likeness of the all-loving Mind, he is endowed with "sovereign power to think and act rightly." We must claim this power by divine inheritance, and refuse to recognize any reality in that which would oppose this God-given ability. To think rightly is to think spiritually, and Paul said (Romans 8:6) that to be "spiritually minded is life and peace."

The so-called carnal mind suggests that we are poor or sick, unhappy, bad-tempered, or unloving, whereas God, Mind, knows man as His image and likeness. Which are we obeying? The recognition that there is only one Mind, God, gives us power to overcome the arguments of a counterfeit mind, which would try to hinder our advance toward holiness. In revealing the fact of man's spiritual dominion, Christian Science has brought to mankind the great healing truth of primitive Christianity.

Mortals are apt to blame everything and everybody but themselves for their faults and failures. Error tempts us to blame our environment, our lack of advantages, or the people with whom we are associated. But when we begin to look within ourselves, we see that our own wrong thinking alone hinders us. What a joy it is to discover that we can free ourselves from wrong habits of thought, and discard them like worn-out garments, because we know that they do not belong to God's children! There are not two selves, a good and a bad self; there is but one—the true self, the image and likeness of God. The desire to express this real self, in the little as well as the big things of life, brings us into the possession of happiness and harmony, the heavenly kingdom, of which our Master said (Luke 12:32), "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 326): "The purpose and motive to live aright can be gained now. This point won, you have started as you should. You have begun at the numeration-table of Christian Science, and nothing but wrong intention can hinder your advancement. Working and praying with true motives, your Father will open the way. 'Who did hinder you, that ye should not obey the truth?'" The divine purpose of Love is fulfilled in us as we reflect Godlike qualities. We do not have to change a faulty human being into a spiritual being. The real, spiritual man is already here, and we need to identify ourselves with that man, and in every thought, word, and deed endeavor to be the image and likeness of God. Nothing can prevent us from expressing our real selfhood, or from walking in the way of holiness, of which the prophet said (Isaiah 35:9), "No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Qu'est-ce qui vous a arrêtés?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA QUESTION que l'apôtre Paul adressait aux Galates il y a bien des siècles est encore parfaitement applicable aujourd'hui: "Vous couriez bien; qui vous a arrêtés pour vous empêcher d'obéir à la vérité?" (Gal. 5:7). Que cette demande est compatissante! C'est plus qu'une question, car elle implique un fait spirituel: Paul semble vouloir affirmer avec amour que rien ne peut réellement empêcher les chrétiens de suivre la vérité qu'ils ont vue. Cette assurance pleine de tendresse est encore bien nécessaire à l'humanité. Actuellement, une foule de personnes sont troublées et désorientées parce qu'elles croient à l'existence réelle de deux pouvoirs contraires, le bien et le mal; parce qu'elles pensent que le mal entrave continuellement leurs efforts pour bien faire.

La révélation de la Science Chrétienne apporte à l'humanité la solution d'un problème plus que séculaire—le problème du mal. En comprenant davantage la nature infinie de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin, et le tendre rapport de Dieu à l'homme qui est Son image et Sa ressemblance, on voit que le mal est irréel et ne doit être ni redouté ni encouragé. La victoire sur les croyances du mal doit commencer dans la pensée individuelle; et la Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à nous gouverner nous-mêmes en pensant selon des normes spirituelles. Dans Pulpit and Press (p. 3), Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "Sachez donc que vous possédez le pouvoir souverain de penser et d'agir selon la justice—que rien ne peut vous déposséder de cet héritage et empiéter sur l'Amour. Si vous maintenez cette position, qui ou qu'est-ce qui peut vous faire pécher ou souffrir?"

La possession d'un "pouvoir souverain" implique l'autorité; et celle-ci a été donnée à l'homme par son Père céleste, l'Amour divin. Comme il est l'image et la ressemblance de l'Entendement en qui est tout amour, l'homme a reçu "le pouvoir souverain de penser et d agir selon la justice." Nous devons revendiquer ce pouvoir qui est notre divin héritage; nous devons refuser toute réalité à ce qui prétend contredire cette faculté donnée par Dieu. Penser selon la justice, c'est penser spirituellement, et Paul a dit (Romains 8:6): "Les sentiments que fait naître l'esprit produisent la vie et la paix."

Le prétendu entendement charnel suggère que nous sommes pauvres, malades ou malheureux, que nous avons mauvais caractère ou n'aimons pas notre prochain; d'autre part Dieu, l'Entendement, connaît l'homme en tant qu'image et ressemblance divine. A quelle voix obéissons-nous? Reconnaître un seul Entendement, Dieu, nous donne le pouvoir de vaincre les arguties d'un faux entendement qui voudrait empêcher nos progrès dans la direction de la sainteté. Par sa révélation du fait que l'homme possède la maîtrise spirituelle, la Science Chrétienne a rendu au genre humain la grande vérité curative du christianisme primitif.

Plutôt que de se blâmer eux-mêmes, les mortels sont enclins à accuser n'importe qui ou n'importe quoi de leurs propres fautes et de leurs insuccès. L'erreur cherche à nous faire blâmer le milieu où nous sommes, les circonstances défavorables, les gens avec lesquels nous sommes en rapport. Mais quand nous commençons à nous examiner nous-mêmes, nous voyons que notre faux penser est la seule chose qui nous entrave. Quelle joie de découvrir que nous pouvons nous affranchir des habitudes mentales erronées—les mettre de côté comme des vêtements hors d'usage—parce que nous savons qu'elles n'appartiennent pas aux enfants de Dieu! Nous n'avons pas deux moi, dont l un serait bon et l'autre mauvais: le seul moi véritable, c'est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu. Le désir d'exprimer ce moi réel en toutes circonstances, petites ou grandes, nous met en possession du bonheur et de l'harmonie—du royaume des cieux dont notre Maître a dit (Luc 12:32): "Ne crains point, petit troupeau; car il a plu à votre Père de vous donner le royaume."

A la page 326 de Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Nous pouvons dès à présent avoir pour intention et pour motif de vivre bien. Ce point gagné, vous avez débuté comme vous le deviez. Vous avez commencé par la table de multiplication de la Science Chrétienne, et seule une mauvaise intention pourra arrêter vos progrès. Si vous travaillez et priez avec des motifs sincères, votre Père vous ouvrira le chemin. 'Qui vous a arrêtés pour vous empêcher d'obéir à la vérité?'" A mesure que nous reflétons les qualités ayant leur source en Dieu, l'intention divine de l'Amour s'accomplit chez nous. Nous n'avons pas à transformer en un être spirituel un humain défectueux. L'homme réel, spirituel, est déjà là; mais il faut nous identifier avec cet homme et nous efforcer constamment—en pensées, en paroles, en actions—d'être l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu. Rien ne saurait nous empêcher d'exprimer notre individualité véritable ou de suivre le chemin de la sainteté dont le prophète a dit (Esaïe 35:9): "Point de lions sur cette route; aucune bête féroce n'y paraîtra."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Holiday

THIS is the pathway,
Overgrown with thorn
Now and bitter bramble,
Past the last white house,
Over the last brown hill;
And spring is hesitant
Upon the door
Of April—

I shall ramble
This path as I have done
So many times before.
The vesper sparrow
And the whip-poor-will
Will call the notes
Sliding along the scale
Of memoried music;
And I shall hail
The spring and summer,
Dedicate a world
To green and blossom,
The jade shades of the leaves,
The cotton of the daisies—

How often have the years
Assailed my empty eyes
But now I see!
Here, then, is holiday;
This is the first spring
Born in the ancient world;

And summer?
For summer,
What shall I say?

JOHN RITCHEY

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth......$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 6.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper....... 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half for the Blind 5 vols 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..... $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address

Other works by Mrs Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston U S A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors comprises:
J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor
Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society
Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D C
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 37, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne Victoria Australia

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York: 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago: Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit: 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami: 1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis: 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City: 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco: Room 1103, 625 Market Street
Los Angeles: 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle: 824 Skinner Building
London: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris: 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva: 16 rue de Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 832 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass U S A
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Breaking Waves Dash High—On Milady's Head

Atelier von Behr

Three Coiffures by Charles of the Ritz. Left: Arrangement for a Type of Face Neither Severe Nor Demure, That Will Look Well in a Hat with a Forward Movement and an Abbreviated Back Brim. Center: Curls for a Regency Bonnet and All Romantic Episodes. Right: Severity for the Girl Who Likes Sailor Hats and Tailored and Swathed Evening Frocks

Coiffures That Are Different

Each One Sculptured To Suit the Wearer

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

HAIR at the present time is treated a good deal like a fabric. It is cut, divided into sections, draped in a great variety of ways, and molded and twisted into arrangements composed of coils and clustered "sculptural" curls, which might be called ornament.

In the hands of professionals it lends itself so readily to manipulations of this kind that one wonders that such casual, amateurish styles were ever accepted by well-dressed women as those which they wore in the 1890's, and, indeed, for many years subsequent to that decade, when the cult of naturalism was rampant.

Today, naturalism is certainly not rampant! Contemporary beauty is a result of artifice. No matter how lovely a foundation nature may have laid, it is but the raw material out of which are developed the ultimate effects. These, if they are chic, are compositions, or creations, by those experts, those "artistes," who practice their crafts in beauty parlors.

Hair can be made so positive a factor in developing the most attractive aspects of a face, that among the beauty-parlor arts, that of the coiffure is fundamental.

The basis of all coiffures today is a permanent or a natural wave. The medium and the long bobs are the favorite cuts, for it is possible to do almost anything with hair of these lengths, whereas long hair will not conform to the style of clustered curls. So important is a contour that molds the head, that before a finger wave is given the hair is usually clipped into a number of different lengths, and very often thinned, so that it will lie upon the head, or fit the head, one might say, so closely that its oval is well defined.

When these preliminaries have been completed, three considerations must be weighed in determining a coiffure:

1. The present style of hairdressing.
2. The emphasis of the good points in a face and the concealment of the poorer ones.
3. The individuality of the wearer, both in relation to her manner and occupations and in relation to the clothes she will be likely to select.

The present style of hairdressing reveals the ears, carries one portion of the hair forward from the crown and a second portion upward from the nape of the neck. These two basic lines are achieved by partings and elaborated by more partings—circular, diagonal, horizontal, perpendicular—that are very effective in developing and suppressing the planes of the face.

After the partings have been laid in, the hair, at strategic positions, is divided into very small strands and these are coiled into small, rigid curls. The strategic position for the forward movement may be the forehead, where the curls will be formed into a bang, or into a fringe, or into a circlet. The upward movement may be expressed by a row of sculptured curls laid in on a level with the top of the ears, or one which ascends from the ears to the crown; or a more lofty top-knot. These areas of curls are united by soft finger waves.

If all this sounds a little grotesque, it must be remembered that it is only a technique, a method, used for producing certain effects, which, after the hair is brushed out loosely, obliterate the means by which the results have been obtained.

The development of the finest qualities in a face is a very individual problem always, for no two faces have the same balance of attractive and less attractive planes and lines; one face may have a profile that gives no problem whatever and a full face that is difficult, and vice versa. In general it may be said, however, that the fashionable puff curls on the forehead are effective in diminishing the apparent breadth of a face and the weight of heavy features, largely because the curls become the center of attention. It is logical, then, that a narrow face with delicate traits may be too much attenuated by such a bang, and can wear more becomingly a circlet of curls around or partly around the forehead, whose effect will be to add force and impressiveness to a slender brow. Moreover, in the first case cited—that of the too heavy features—it would be a pity to use the bang as a remedy if the hairline happened to be particularly attractive. In this case some other diminishing contour should be designed which would leave unobscured the beauty of a finely delineated forehead.

Hair swept up from the neckline is particularly flattering to a well-posed head, but the proportions existing between neck and head will determine whether the row of curls above this area of plain or gently undulated hair shall be horizontal, or V-shaped, or diagonal. The experienced operator is able to judge these matters without trial by error.

Another element enters into the determination of the coiffure design and that is the particular style of the client. Is she tailor-made or fluffy? Will she wear sailor hats or Regency bonnets? Of course a coiffure can not be changed as often as a hat is, and of course it will reveal itself without any hat for longer periods of time than with one; but, nevertheless, the prevailing hat silhouettes must be considered.

Our three illustrations, all of designs by Charles of the Ritz, demonstrate particularly well the relation of the coiffure to the style of the hat by means of which the individual will express her individuality.

On the left is shown an arrangement which enhances the face under a hat whose brim has the modish forward movement; whose truncated back reveals a great deal of the hair on the neck; and whose rather shovel-like shape exposes the head above the ears. When the hat is removed the lines are also becoming.

At the right is an arrangement designed for the tailored type of girl, who affects sailors. But even as an evening coiffure it is very smart and expressive.

The puffed curls worn by the dainty blonde in the center would be enchanting under a Regency bonnet and would woo with equal allure the golden beams of the moon.

Swedish Weaving on Burlap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

NOW that knitting has become a most useful feminine pastime, an attractive knitting bag to hold the work is an indispensable factor of one's belongings. Such a bag can be made out of ordinary burlap, which may be inexpensively purchased at any upholstery department and worked with Swedish weaving in different colored yarns. Three quarters of a yard will make two bags. The green or the brown burlap is equally effective, and the same shades of the wool will blend with either. See first what the wool bag will offer in the way of yarns. Five blending or contrasting shades are required, but not a large quantity of any one color. For the bag pictured, which was done on the green burlap, three shades of green, lemon and rust colors were used, but shades of brown or red would be just as effective.

The threads will pull easily, so for the bag have a strip of the burlap to measure 28 by 16 inches. Measure four inches down and through the 28 inches draw threads for two inches.

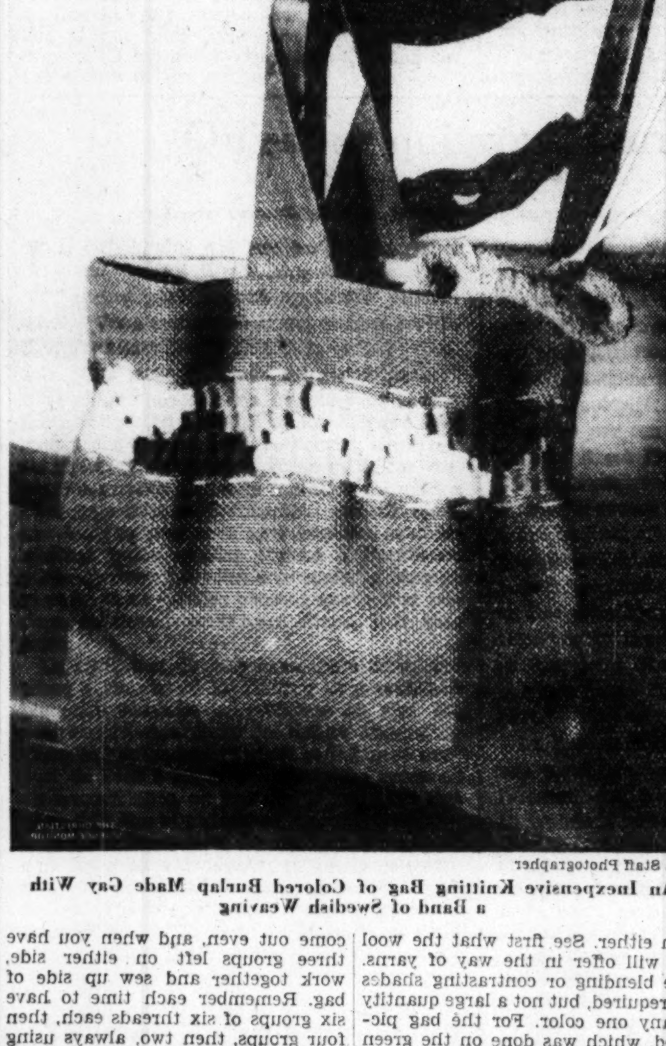
Now to begin the weaving. Mark the center and with a blunt tapestry needle and medium green, or any one of your shades, go under six threads, go over six, go under six, (center of bag), go over six, go under six, go over six. Now reverse, going over the six that you went under before. This will make six ridges. Continue back and forth until there are six threads showing. Then skip the first and last ridges and continue weaving over and under on the four ridges until there are six threads showing. Then take up the middle two groups and weave in and out until there are six threads showing. Run thread through back of work and break off. This forms the pattern.

With another color yarn, begin at the center of last pattern, using the three ridges and going over and under six threads for three more ridges. Continue as before, bringing your last two ridges up to the top of previous group. Work from both sides of your center so work will come out even, and when you have three groups left on either side, work together and sew up side of bag. Remember each time to have six groups of six threads each, then four groups, then two, always using the center of old group for the beginning of the new.

Disperse your colors, so if you have used a color on top one time, see that it comes on the bottom the next time, and vice versa. There should be nine designs on the top and nine on the bottom. With one of the light bright colors run an outline stitch at top and bottom of design for a finish. Sew bottom ends of bag together. Turn upper edge in two and one half inches from design and baste down.

For the handle, take strip left from side and cut strip 2½ by 16 inches. Make a flat strip two inches wide. Find center of bag and sew firmly one side of handle to each center of bag. Line bag with a light green sateen. A zipper may also be sewed in if desired.

EDNA GUGENHEIM



By a Staff Photographer

An Inexpensive Knitting Bag of Colored Burlap Made Gay With a Band of Swedish Weaving

Desserts From Vegetables

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not widely known, perhaps, that several of the more familiar vegetables make delicious desserts. He who dislikes carrots served in the usual ways may thoroughly relish a pudding that owes its charming flavor to that lowly vegetable, while small John may ask for a second helping of a cake made out of tomato soup.

Carrot cake is one of the most delectable treats imaginable. It is made in the following way:

Carrot Cake

Mix well
1 pound sugar and
8 egg yolks. Add alternately
1 pound grated almonds and
1 pound grated carrots (generally four medium-sized). Add
1 tablespoon potato flour and
½ teaspoon lemon juice. Fold in
8 stiffly beaten egg whites, and bake in three layer cake tins, fairly large size, for 40 minutes, in a moderate oven.

Do not despair if upon taking the cakes from the tins, they crumble ever so slightly, as the filling used will hide this. Whipped cream is generally used between the layers and a plain white icing will give a decorative effect. This recipe makes one great cake, of three layers, or two of two layers. Inasmuch as this cake improves with age, and is very nourishing and filling, it is wiser to make the full recipe than to halve it.

The carrot pudding that father enjoys is made very easily.

Carrot Pudding

Sift and mix together:
1 cup flour
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Add
½ cup raisins and
½ cup currants. Stir until the fruit is well coated. Then add
½ cup melted butter
1 cup grated carrot
1 cup grated raw potato in which 1 teaspoon soda has been mixed.

Mix well. Put in greased pan (mold) and steam for three hours. Serve with hard sauce. This tastes like an English suet pudding.

Tomato Soup Cake

Tomato soup cake sounds utterly impossible but strangely enough it is very palatable and smacks of a tasty fruit cake. Here is how the good old tomato receives its camouflage.

Cream
1 cup sugar with
½ cup butter. Mix together
1 can tomato soup with
1 teaspoon baking soda dissolved in the soup and
¼ teaspoon salt. Mix together the following dry ingredients:
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 cups flour
1 cup raisins
1 teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon cloves
Few bits of nut meats
Few bits of citron. Add alternately the soup mixture and the dry mixture to creamed butter and sugar. Bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes, using a rectangular-shaped pan.

Garden Cooky

There is an excellent cooky, known as garden cooky, because it contains so many vegetables. It is made as follows:

Cream
1 cup butter and
2 cups sugar. Add
2 eggs unbeaten, and cream these three ingredients, beating well.
Add
1 cup tomato juice
1 cup grated raw carrots
1 cup cooked spinach
1 cup raisins
½ cup walnuts, chopped.
Sift
2 teaspoons baking soda
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
2½ cups flour. Mix all ingredients well and drop from a spoon onto a well-greased baking sheet. Bake in a slow oven. Makes 6 dozen cookies.

Foods for Special Needs

A series of eight articles on Foods For Special Needs, announced to begin sometime in April, will begin next Wednesday, May 1, and run weekly thereafter. This series is by Miss Hannah Dinaud, Supervisor of the Stewards' Department and teacher in the Nurses' Training Courses at The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

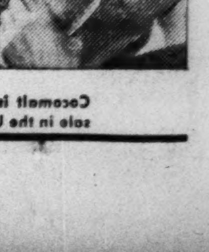
ADDS 70% MORE FOOD-ENERGY TO MILK

Thank you, Monitor readers—

THE R. B. DAVIS COMPANY, makers of Cocomalt, thank the readers of this paper for their support of Cocomalt.

We shall continue to use the Monitor in reminding you that Cocomalt is a delicious chocolate flavor food-drink that is in keeping with your highest standards.

Prepared as directed, Cocomalt almost doubles the food-energy value of every glass or cup of milk you drink. It comes in powder form only. Sold at grocery and department stores in ½-lb. and 1-lb. air-tight cans. Also in the economical 5-lb. family size. As in the past, we shall be glad to send a trial-size can of Cocomalt. Simply send your name and address plus 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to R. B. DAVIS CO., Dept. CSM-4, Hoboken, New Jersey.



Cocomalt
Adds 70% more food-energy to milk (Prepared as directed)

Cocomalt is an internationally known food-drink and is on sale in the U. S., Canada and in 58 other civilized countries.

They
STICK OUT
so you can see them!

YOU NEED never again take down and unfold the wrong width sheet! When Pequot sheets are folded and on the shelf, little width-showing tabs project in plain sight and clearly signal which width is which. No sheets but Pequots have projecting tabs like this. They are a patented Pequot convenience.

Pequots are the longest-wearing, most economical sheets you can buy. Their firm, strong texture remain luxuriously smooth, immaculately white, all their life long. For nearly a hundred years Pequots have been the most popular sheets in America.

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

PEQUOT (pronounced "PEE-quott") Sheets and Pillow Cases

MADE STRONGER—WEAR LONGER

Helps for Program Chairmen

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUTLINING a series of programs which shall guide the thinking, as well as the activities, of a group of organized women is a definite responsibility as well as an opportunity. Emily Newell Blair has said that never before have women faced a greater opportunity. She adds, "A new civilization is in the making: Upon women, equally with men, lies the responsibility for what this civilization is to be."

And so the question of program building becomes an important one.

We shall not, in this article, consider the sources of help which are offered by such large organizations as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters, and others. These are well known to their affiliated clubs.

There are many clubs not so affiliated. Often these clubs are in localities where library facilities are not adequate and competent speakers are few.

If I were program chairman in such a locality I think that the first thing I should do would be to write to Anna Steese Richardson, director of the good citizenship bureau of the Woman's Home Companion, 250 Park Avenue, New York City, and ask her for a list of club programs which her bureau issues.

Mrs. Richardson is a woman with an unusual faculty for sifting from club life all that is trivial or inapplicable to present-day problems, and for giving to her readers adaptable and workable ideas. For illustration of this statement read her article in the March issue of the Companion, called "Have a Heart," with the subtitle, "A Plain Talk to Program Chairmen."

One of the points given in this article some of us would have to modify. She says, "If I were a program chairman I should ask no member to write a paper that I could not write myself." This resolution on the part of Mrs. Richardson came about because of being asked to help a woman who had been requested to write a paper on the following overpowering subject: "A Brief Review of Literary Expression in Other Countries Tending to Create and Maintain a Clearer Understanding of World Thought Through the Printed Word." One wishes to close that suggested topic with a series of exclamation points. But we must remember that, while Mrs. Richardson would doubtless refuse to write a paper on such an all-inclusive subject, she could come a great deal nearer to doing it successfully than could many of us. She has a very broad experience both in this and other countries, and knows club women and club life thoroughly.

The next thing that I would do would be to write to the Atlantic Monthly at 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass., and ask for an outline of their Atlantic Panel Plan, which furnishes a club program for ea month. This program is based on a article appearing in the current iss of the magazine.

The plan provides (1) A chai man's introduction. (2) Leadi questions for the panel speakers. (An outline of the article for oth club members.

The quality of articles in t Atlantic Monthly is too well a favorably known to require any co ment. The Atlantic Panel Plan h been successfully followed in sever clubs.

I hope you are all following t series of articles on social securit running at present in the Monit news columns. This is one of the mo talked of topics before the world t day. A little later a suggestive cl program based on these articles w appear in this column.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Baby Lore

Having had the privilege of raising three babies, I have found several ideas helpful in saving work, adding to babies' comforts, and cutting down expenses. I am happy to send some of these ideas in the hope that they will help other mothers with little ones.

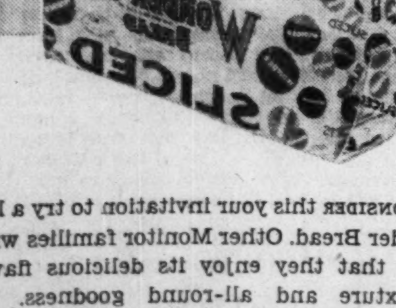
After baby is on the eight-ounce-a-feed ration, I have found it convenient to use half-pint cream bottles, which will take the large Hygeia nipples, for feeding.

In order to keep baby's head a lovely shape, I had placed a safety pin as a reminder on the side of the bassinet the baby last slept toward, changing the pin (and the way he faces) to the opposite side each time he is put down.

To keep baby from working out from under its covers, I pin the corner of a diaper to the seat of baby's diaper and tie or pin the other end to the foot of the bed, then baby can turn and move but not crawl up.

(Mrs.) B. M. S., Indiana

Other Monitor families enjoy
WONDER BREAD
We believe you will, too



PLEASE CONSIDER this your invitation to try a loaf of Wonder Bread. Other Monitor families write to tell us that they enjoy its delicious flavor, tender texture and all-round goodness. We believe that you'll find Slo-Baked Wonder Bread the best bread you have ever served . . . the kind of bread you want for your family and friends!

The Happy Wonder Bakers
Continental Baking Co. (Incorporated)

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cake Making

Butter, yellow as daffodils,
Sugar measured by the cup . . .
The tulips by the south wall
are waking up.

Flour sifted once, twice,
Fresh eggs beaten to a froth . . .
Perhaps I'll find above my phlox
a blue moth!

Batter well mixed in a bowl,
Baking powder, a little milk . . .
Petals of blown poppies shine
like orange silk!

Baking in a slow oven,
Thirty minutes of an hour . . .
It has the scent of mignonette
and gilly-flower!

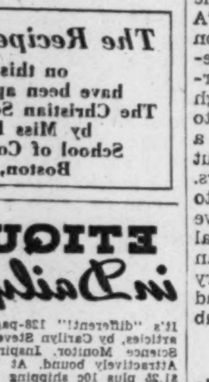
HELEN BAYLEY DAVIS

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

ETIQUETTE in Daily Living

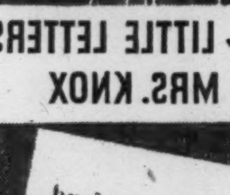
It's "different!" 128-page book reprinting articles, by Carolyn Stevens from The Christ Science Monitor. Inspirational and practic Attractively bound. At book stores or dire $1.25 plus 10c shipping charge; 15c on Pac Coast. Or C. O. D in U. S. A. plus charg Associated Authors, 222 W. Adams, Dept. 50, Chic

WOMEN OF AMERICA



I want you to try a new way to dust -- with paper. It's as soft as old cloth and is treated with fine furniture polish. You polish as you dust. Write me today and I'll send you a sample, free. Address, Irene Barnes, Dept. MSC.

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO.
PARCHMENT (Kalamazoo County) MICHIGAN



from LITTLE LETTERS TO MRS. KNOX

"We are very fond of a jellied salad or a jellied dessert, and consequently I always keep Knox's on my shelf."
Mrs. M. E. Roberts, Ottawa, Ont.

When we received this letter from Mrs. Roberts, who is a Monitor reader, we sent her Mrs. Knox's recipe books which are just full of delightful suggestions for jellied salads and desserts. Great variety is possible when you use Knox because it does not contain coloring, sugar or flavoring. You use Nature's own fruits or vegetables. Why not get Knox from your grocer and make one of the recipes in the package. For FREE recipe books write Knox Gelatine, 800 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

KNOX is the real GELATINE

What's Going On in the Arts

Chekhov Evening

STUDIES in virtuoso acting were lavishly provided by the Moscow Art Players in their "Chekhov Evening," last night at the Shubert. Michel Chekhov was seen in three contrasted parts, Mr. Pavlov in two, Mmes. Gretch and Solovieva in one each.

The bill consisted of four "scenes" from the short stories of Anton Chekhov and the one-act play, "Jubilee." The material of each piece was slight. The success of the reunion depended upon the skill of the actors. It is testimony to their art that they were able to hold the audience's interest and to entertain and amuse even those who knew little or nothing of the Russian language.

All the items of the program were in the vein of farce-comedy. Yet each had that touch of pathos which is inherent in good comedy. Since the sketches dealt mostly with the lower classes of the old Russian society, it was natural that coarseness and drunkenness should be in evidence. These however were used to legitimate dramatic ends.

Mr. Chekhov played first a derelict who in order to earn a few pennies persuaded a steamship agent to let him stage a "suicide" on the pier; then an elderly husband attempting to hold his wife against the attraction of a younger man; finally, a man who had been asked to bring home a piece of music and who when he came to the music shop had forgotten the name of the composition. Each part was clearly conceived and subtly projected.

Mr. Pavlov played a prison warden in drunken debate with a school teacher over the necessity of punctuation, and later the bookkeeper in "Jubilee." Mme. Gretch was the comic complainant in "Jubilee" and Mme. Solovieva the wife in "The Witch." Each of them played with the illusion that comes only from having got inside a character. Minor parts were well taken by Messrs. Jilinsky, Zilitzky, Zagrebelsky, Chmara and Krementzky and Miss Kedrova. L. A. S.

Dancer's Progress

IT IS three years since Edouard du Buron made his first Boston appearance in a brief solo recital at the Fine Arts Theater. Since then he has established a studio here, worked, taught and developed a unique style in choreography and movement. Last evening he gave his second dance concert at the Repertory Theater, again as soloist (with the exception of the Chopin Idyl, "Mortal Trinity," in which he was assisted by Miss Ruth Shalek) with results that gratifyingly betokened growth—in the artist and in public response to his work.

This was evinced as much in old dances repeated as in the new. The "Fantastique (Javanese Impression)," the "Lamento del Caribe (Aztec)" and the "Devil Dance (Ceylon)" all figured on that first program and on this most recent one. Yet impalpably and in varying degrees, all had changed. The "Fantastique" had acquired a mask, which added to its grotesquerie but failed to achieve humor. The Indian "Lamento" was more intense, more beautifully lamenting, the "Devil Dance" more fiery and abandoned, than before.

The reception accorded the latter dance of action, which closed the program and stirred the audience to demand a repetition, should prove to Mr. du Buron that since audiences are a contributing part of dance performance, and since audiences like animation, it is desirable to provide as much of it as he can, consistently with his own conceptions.

That this may have already occurred to him is apparent in his lastest composition, danced to the first movement of the Beethoven Fifth Symphony. Considered purely as movement, as an action design in space, it is the most exciting thing he has done since his early work in Oriental impressions. Musically, of course, it is inadmissible. But one gathers it is not Mr. du Buron's intention to interpret or visualize the Fate motive and its working out, but to express the emotions evoked in him by the music.

Dance is drama to Mr. du Buron. In his further development and inevitable progress, he might ponder these things. Drama is not always stark tragedy. It tucks little laughs in odd corners here and there. Dance can be dedicated to joy as well as to sorrow. Also, since dance is movement, it should not revolve too persistently on an immovable axis, but should expand and partially adapt itself to the stage allotted for performance.

In two of his more static compositions, the "Kwannon" and "Shemites" from the "Tower of Babel" cycle, the movement is developed from the arms and torso, with the lower half of the body on a pedestal of inactivity. This movement is right for these dances. They present a picture, a flow of line and draperies and sometimes a sculptural effect that has interested more than one Boston artist. However, when he carries the movement across the stage, he shows his potentialities for more animated design.

Yet one feels Mr. du Buron will do nothing superficially. If he doesn't feel the place of humor in the dance, he won't stick it on extraneously. If his dance conceptions remain axial, meditative, quiet, he won't leap wildly about the stage. But as he grows in breadth as well as depth of vision, his maturer view may gather in these things. M. L.

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra

FOR the third concert of its ninth season, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner conductor, offered the following program in Jordan Hall last night: Overture, "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn; Serenade Op. 20 for strings, Elgar; Rhapsodie Espagnole for pianoforte and orchestra, Liszt-Busoni; Suite from the Ballet-Pantomime, "The Birthday of the Infanta" (First Performance) Joseph Wagner; Duet from the Opera "Milda," Paul Allen; Exultate Deo, Op. 33, for chorus and orchestra, Mabel Daniels. The soloists were Susan Williams (Mrs. John A. Lunn) pianist; Louise Beach, soprano; Aristide Mizzi, tenor and The Hubbard Chorus, Vincent Hubbard, director.

It grows increasingly evident that this little orchestra of some 70-odd players is providing a fine orchestral experience for its members, a large number of whom are in their late teens and early twenties. A group such as this takes care of young instrumentalists eager to become acquainted with the best orchestral literature yet denied the channels of conservatory or school orchestras by virtue of their inability to enroll as students. Such portions of the program as we were permitted by circumstances to hear was offered with commendable tone quality. Attacks and releases were accomplished with a precision almost military in character throughout the various choirs, especially among the brass and wood-winds during the overture. More uniform bowing would make for better quality among the violins, particularly in the more sustained passages to be met in a piece like Elgar's Serenade.

At the State

George Arliss, as Cardinal Richelieu

The Musical Guild of Boston

IN Steinert Hall, last night, the Musical Guild of Boston sponsored a debut recital of a trio of young Boston musicians—Mildred Ericson, pianist; Eleanor Neil Washburn, soprano, and George Mills White, tenor. Carl Lamson was the pianoforte accompanist and the program included two groups of duets by Miss Washburn and Mr. White, a single group each by these two artists and two groups by Miss Ericson.

When one is young and filled with enthusiasm for hours of practice, often very uninteresting, it is heartening to know that a group of interested persons such as those who comprise the Musical Guild of Boston will dedicate an evening to a program upon which one may appear and in a measure at least, justify the faith of the ones responsible for those hours of practice. There were commendable features to the program of last evening. It offered variety and in some instances, seldom heard items, and the material at no time fell below the high standard maintained by the guild. We were able to hear only the final groups, but they were sufficient to reveal the fact that this trio of young people have considerable talent but at present a not considerable technical equipment. Miss Washburn's voice is pleasant in quality, especially the upper tones, and at times she evinces power. There is a sameness to her method of projecting a song, however, which will no doubt be overcome as she progresses in her studies.

Miss Ericson has acquired a strength of arm and hand which serves her well, but the digital development is yet to come, which makes at present for an uneven performance, dynamically. Miss Ericson was also a bit hampered by a faulty memory although at no time did this disturb her poise at the pianoforte.

Mr. White has an agreeable but rather superficial voice of comfortable range; a voice and an ability for characterization which would make for success in the Gilbert and Sullivan sort of thing. A large and distinguished audience applauded the young artists. G. M. S.

"Mary Jane's Pa"

"Mary Jane's Pa," at the Paramount and Fenway theaters, is a homely little comedy of a small-town newspaper man (Guy Kibbee) who wanders off for 11 years and returns to find his family getting on very well without him, thank you. But before the film has run its way, his wife (Aline MacMahon) is glad to have his masculine assistance in a political jam, and in the end you will not be surprised to find the errant husband restored to domesticity. It's a wholesome and entertaining opus.

The other feature is "Four Hours to Kill," a Grand Hotel conceit, set in the lobby of a theater. In its course a gangster, Richard Barthelmess, kills an enemy and is himself killed by a detective (Charles C. Wilson); a lady discovers that her admirer is only a gigolo; a blackmail plot goes wrong, and the course of true love is smoothed for Joe Morrison and his gal. The film, adapted from the play, "Small Miracle," is well paced and doubtless will entertain those who care for this kind of thing.

Hotels, Resorts, Travel

Hotels

Maine

Camp Caribou
is Small, Quiet, Ideally Situated on
MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE
Excellent Spring Fishing from early May to late June
Daily boat service to and from the camp's private wharf at once provides comfortable access and a degree of seclusion otherwise impossible to find.
Fully illustrated folder and map sent free.
Address
J. ASA LARRABEE, Ogontz, Maine

Atlantic City

FOLLOW SPRING'S GAY TRAIL
To the Sea
Far-flung ribbons of roads—all leading to the Boardwalk—unfold a paint-box wonderland of budding, blooming, flowering landscapes enroute, to greater wonders of blue skies, silver sands and foam-crested combers at the end.
There's diversion, recreation and a regenerating Spring-favored climate. Horseback riding and sun baths on the beach. Seven miles of Boardwalk attractions, piers, theatres, smart shops, games and exhibits. Golf, tennis, roller chairing, music, dancing, etc.
ATLANTIC CITY
The leading beachfront hotels, each with individual charm, offer deluxe appointments, delightful service and delicious meals—sea water baths, inviting sun decks, refined entertainment features.
Write or phone for rates and reservations.
DENNIS · CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL · BRIGHTON
MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM · TRAYMORE
Apply to Local Railroad Offices for Special Round-Trip Rates

Greater Boston

AT the GATEWAY to the FENWAY
Special Weekly Rates
Why Monitor Readers Like This Hotel
● Temperance Standards
● Located one block and a half from The Mother Church
● 85% of our guests are Monitor readers.
We have advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for more than 24 years.
LOW RATES—One Person, $2.50 a day and up
Two Persons, $3.50 a day and up
Unfurnished suites consisting of room and alcove; two and three rooms for permanent occupancy, $40 per month and up. Furnished at slightly higher rates. Luncheons 45c to 75c. Dinners 85c to $1.25; also a la carte. All Rooms Have Bath
G. H. TORREY Manager
Hotel HEMENWAY
On the Fenway at Westland Avenue
BOSTON MASS.

PURITAN HOTEL BOSTON'S
At the Puritan you will be close to the center of Boston, but not too close for comfort ... and quiet. You will find pleasant people here, good food and excellent service.
Our prices are not expensive.
W. P. Lyle, Manager
390 COMMONWEALTH AVE

Hotel Beaconsfield
BROOKLINE, MASS.
"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
A Superior Hotel
that combines the charm and comforts of a private home with perfect hotel service.
American Plan Dining Room
No Liquor is Sold in the Hotel
Hotel Fireproof Garage Adjoining
Gilman M. Louges, Manager

These Comforts Now $2.50 a Dozen
1. Bath shower and tub.
2. Full-tone radio.
3. Electric clock.
4. Circulating ice water.
5. Full-length mirror.
6. Servidor.
7. Modern furnishings.
8. French telephone.
9. Spaciousness and quiet.
10. Quick garage service.
11. Just a step from trains.
12. True hospitality.
Double rooms, $3.50 a day.
HOTEL MANGER at NORTH STATION BOSTON

OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH
Friendly, Refined and Hospitable
HOTEL MINERVA
Huntington Ave., Boston. Single with Bath $2 and $2.50. Double with Bath, $2.50 and $3.50.
Also Fine Cafe and Cafeteria
H. C. Demeter, Mgr.

STUART CLUB
102 The Fenway Com. 6000
QUIET ATMOSPHERE
Near The Mother Church. Open June 1.
Room and board, $15 to $25 weekly, $2.50 to $4.00 daily. A few rooms with bath.

HERATON
A Quiet Boston Hotel of Bona Fide New England character, serving the discriminating
91 Bay State Rd.
ROOMS $3 up

THE SAVOY
455 Columbus Avenue, Boston
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH
Single $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 Daily; $9, $12, $15, $18 Weekly. Double $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 Daily; $15, $18, $21, $24 Weekly.
Suites—Parlor, Bedroom and Bath for Four $4, $5, $6 Daily; $24, $30, $36 Weekly.
Dining Room—no alcoholic beverages served
Seven minutes' walk to The Mother Church

THE TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
THE PRE-EMINENT HOTEL ACHIEVEMENT

Hotel MORTON
ATLANTIC CITY
500 feet from Boardwalk & Steel Pier
● "Rich in the Things that Make People Happy"
Rates from $25 per person (Amer. plan)
BELL & COPE, Ownership Management

Washington, D. C.

World Famous
National history makes the background — modern perfection in hotel life makes the foreground at
The WILLARD HOTEL
The Residence of Presidents
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, Man. Dir.

WASHINGTON D. C.
"Economize Without Sacrificing Comfort"
400 outside rooms, 400 baths. A few minutes from shops, theaters and most Government Buildings. On H St. from 11th to 12th N. W. Special weekly and monthly rates. Write for free pictorial guide map
H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
$2.50 UP
Hotel ANNAPOLIS

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia's Modern Hotel
largest Unit in United Hotels Chain
Near department stores, theatres, historic shrines. 1200 rooms, 1200 baths. Rates from $3.50. Map of central city on request
The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Maryland

Lord Baltimore Hotel
BALTIMORE, MD.
One of America's Newest Hotels
700 ROOMS—700 BATHS
Make This Hotel Your Home When in Baltimore
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Virginia

NATURAL BRIDGE
ONE OF THE SEVEN NATURAL WORLD WONDERS
COTTAGES Double Rooms $1.00 per Person
HOTEL $1.50 and up
NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Murphy's Hotel
RICHMOND, VA.
Excellent Coffee Shop and Fireproof Garage in Connection
A. GERALD BUSH, MANAGER

Greater Boston

Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church
Rooms and Suites, $2 to $8 a day.
Pres. and Treas. M. E. FRITZ
Special Sunday Dinner 70c from 12:30 to 1:30

Hotel COMMANDER
Across the Common from Harvard
15 minutes from Boston shopping center and The Mother Church. Rates moderate. All rooms with bath and shower. Suites furnished or unfurnished with dinette and kitchenette. Hotel service if desired.
Under entirely new management.
HOTEL EXPERT SERVICE CORP.
Alfred S. Amer, President

HOTEL FENSGATE
Overlooking Charles River
COR. BEACON and CHARLESGATE EAST
BOSTON
An easy walk to The Mother Church
Suites, Single Rooms—Furnished, Unfurnished
FULL HOTEL SERVICE EXCELLENT CUISINE
Send for brochure with complete description.
We Do Not Sell Liquor.

Ohio

★ ALL CLEVELAND *Radiates* FROM THIS HOTEL
From Hotel Cleveland the entire city opens before you like a fan. Under the same roof with you are the five fine buildings of the Terminal development, and the Union Terminal itself. A step to the north are the government buildings. Just to the west are the great wholesale houses for which the city is famous. To the south are the industrial plants which buy and sell all over the world. To the east are shops and theatres.
Convenience is only one of the many advantages Hotel Cleveland offers. Rooms are luxuriantly comfortable. Meals are famous. Everyone from bellboy to manager tries to prove we're glad to have you with us.
HOTEL CLEVELAND *Cleveland*
Rooms from $2.50 for one, $4 for two

New York City

New York's Newest SKYSCRAPER HOTEL
Overlooking Central Park
THE Barbizon-Plaza is located in the social and cultural center . . . opposite Central Park, just a few minutes from the theatrical district, Radio City, and exclusive Fifth Avenue shops. Convenient to the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations, and within one block of all transit lines. Here at no extra cost are offered many courtesies . . . the Continental breakfast served in your room, piping hot, with no charge, no tip, no delay; nightly concerts and refreshments, Friday night forums, theatricals, art exhibits, and a well-stocked library.
Tower Rooms
Luxuriously Furnished
Room and Private Bath as Low as
$3 a Day—$17 a Week
All rates include Continental Breakfast. Radio in every room.
A tour of inspection invited. Write for booklet CSM, or phone CI 7-7000
BARBIZON-PLAZA
101 W. 58th St. Central Park South

The Hotel Ambassador
NEW YORK
Offers to visitors... A truly fine hotel... A distinguished address... A convenient location. Large luxurious single rooms from $5.00... double rooms from $7.00... suites $10.

NEW YORK BOUND?
650 sunlit, outside rooms—a view of all New York—in the very heart of everything—theatres, movies, shops, business—near terminals, subways and docks, every room with bath, comfortable beds, southern hospitality, homelike atmosphere. Delicious cuisine ably prepared by women cooks. Best of all, remarkably reasonable rates:
SINGLE $2.50 - $4
DOUBLE $3.50 - $5
BREAKFAST . 25c.
LUNCH . 50c.
DINNER 85c.-$1.25.
NOTICE!
A bus line goes from your town directly into the hotel. Step on at your door—step out at ours.
HOTEL DIXIE
241 W. 42nd St. • 250 W. 43rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

...AND INEXPENSIVE
Superb location... Continental atmosphere... luxurious and modern. Rooms from $3.50. Studios from $75 monthly.
St. Moritz ON • THE • PARK
50 Central Park South • New York
"America's Truly Continental Hotel"

HOTEL ENDICOTT
81st St. and Columbus Ave.
NEW YORK CITY
You'll enjoy the homelike atmosphere and comfort for which this famous hotel is known. Excellent transit facilities.
Daily Rates
Single Rooms 1.25 Up
Double Rooms 1.75 Up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN
$12.50 Weekly
With Bath and Shower
IF you judge room value by hotel reputation and location, then by all means inspect the rooms at the Great Northern. This distinguished hotel offers you spacious accommodations newly decorated, plus the desirability of its name and fashionable location.
CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH
118 West 57th St. NEW YORK

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.00
For two from $3.00
Prince George Hotel
28th St., near 5th Ave., New York
In the zone of quiet
Album M. Gutterson, Manager

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY
World Famous Hotel for Women Exclusively. Close to Shopping Districts and Theatres.
ROOMS with Running Water $1.50 up
ROOMS with Private Bath $2.00 up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

ROSOFF'S
HOTEL and RESTAURANT
147 West 43rd, 152 West 44th
Running Through from 43rd to 44th Street
Situated in the Heart of Times Sq. with an atmosphere of welcome. Rates in Hotel: Room with private bath $2 daily. For double occupancy 50c additional. In Restaurant: 6-course luncheon 50c, 7-course dinner 75c. We have been making friends for 35 years, and are grateful for an increasing Monitor patronage. 30% Discount on Rooms to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Los Angeles

THE NEW DEAL AT THE Rosslyn Hotels
FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS
We are now offering lower rates than have ever been available at our hotels: WHILE THEY LAST
ROOMS, without bath, AS LOW AS $20.00 PER MONTH; WITH MEALS, $50.00 PER MONTH;
ROOMS, with private bath, AS LOW AS $30.00 PER MONTH; WITH MEALS, $60.00 PER MONTH
NO OTHER HOTEL IN LOS ANGELES CAN GIVE YOU AS MANY HOME COMFORTS AND GOOD FOOD FOR YOUR MONEY

California

Hotel Laguna
Laguna Beach became an artists' colony and rendezvous of people who appreciate the finer values of life because it is the most beautiful spot on Southern California's Coast. At this delightful Inn are ocean-side terraces, colorful patios, a famous art gallery and a cheerful and hospitable atmosphere. Wonderful beach and surf bathing. Lovely rooms, private bath, $2.00 and up. Write for literature.

PARK MANOR
Hotel - Apartments
SAN DIEGO
An environment of rest and comfort. Complete hotel service. Superbly located. Ocean bay and mountain view. Undisturbed nights
$2.50 Single and up
Also low weekly and monthly rates.
RESTAURANT GARAGE
OPPOSITE BALBOA PARK

Oregon

PORTLAND'S "NORTONIA HOTEL"
Continues to Welcome Monitor Readers
150 ROOMS FROM $1.25 TO $4.00
EXCELLENT CUISINE
Stark at 11th. A. Austin & Sons, Owners

Colorado

THE Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel. Reasonable Rates
Write for information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

Travel

I'm going FIRST CLASS
via Great Eastern with a porter to look after me, free pillow and towel service and big de luxe express buses with no local stop delays.
Savings to all parts of the U. S. and Canada.
Round Trip Fares to BOSTON
CHICAGO ......34.20—NEW YORK 5.40
LOS ANGELES..80.65—ST. LOUIS.......37.80
MIAMI ....42.15—WASHINGTON.14.15
If you do not find a local Great Eastern terminal in your phone directory, write to
GREAT EASTERN SYSTEM, Inc.
400 Empire Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
GREAT EASTERN bus system NATION WIDE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ARIZONA
Seven regularly scheduled sightseeing tours in de luxe parlor cars.
SIGHTSEEING
Late model limousines with chauffeurs in livery for hire by the hour, week or trip.
TANNER MOTOR TOURS
operating The Gray Line
320 SOUTH BEAUDRY
LOS ANGELES—MUtual 3111
Los Angeles, Pasadena, Hollywood, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Palm Springs, Phoenix, Tucson.
"The Gray Line, the Official World's Fair Sightseeing Company at San Diego."

ST. LOUIS
Enjoy the splendid Wabash through service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Also between Detroit and Chicago.
Delmar Boulevard Station in West End district of St. Louis is a great convenience. Here you may leave your train 20 minutes before it arrives in Union Station . . . Exclusively Wabash.
Ask any Wabash representative for information—or write H. E. Watts . . . Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.
WABASH

British Columbia and California Holidays!
Write for friendly, free, suggested holiday plans.
Kathleen Elliott Vacations
Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, Can.
—Free folders—

AUSTRALIA
Low-Cost Summer Round-Trip Fares
First Class to Auckland, $350 up . . . Sydney, $450 up . . . Melbourne, $470 up. From Vancouver or Victoria on the fast, comfortable *Aorangi* or *Niagara*. See your own travel agent or Canadian Pacific: 344 Madison Ave., New York.
Canadian Australasian Line

Chicago

Distinction IN CHICAGO
The utmost in luxury—in comfort, and in distinguished atmosphere at no more than ordinary cost. Rates, now, are surprisingly low. The Drake from $3.50—The Blackstone from $4.00.
The DRAKE
The BLACKSTONE

St. Louis

ST. LOUIS recommends HOTEL *Mayfair*
DOWNTOWN LOCATION
GARAGE SERVICE
3 FINE RESTAURANTS
OUTSTANDING ROOM VALUES
$2.50 up

Minnesota

In St. Paul—Once—Always
St. Paul's Greater
HOTEL LOWRY
THE BEST
at Moderate Prices

Michigan

When You're in Detroit, Stop at
HOTEL WEBSTER HALL
A Place of Refinement at a Moderate Price. Monthly Rate $30 and up. Daily Rate $1.50 to $3.
CASS AT PUTNAM
Phil Cobden, Manager

Indiana

New Hotel Gary
GARY, INDIANA
Ideal for a stay of a day or a permanent home. You will find this modern hotel immaculately clean and the rooms delightful. Wonderful food — Coffee Shop or Restaurant. Garage and parking. Kindly write for illustrated folder.

Arizona

TUCSON "The Sunshine City"
Pioneer Hotel
Air Cooled. Steam heated. 250 rooms of solid comfort. Rates as attractive as $3.00 per day. Special Monthly Rates. Roof Garden for Sun Bathing.

Texas

THE EDSON HOTEL
A MODERN HOTEL
350 ROOMS WITH CEILING FANS, SERVIDORS, RUNNING ICE WATER, SHOWER & TUB BATHS. SUPERIOR FOOD SERVICE
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

in SUNNY EL PASO it's
HOTEL Paso Del Norte
The Absolute Best in Hotel Service
Coffee Shop—Dining Room
Spend the Winter Here
Attractive Rates by the Month
As Low as $2.00 Daily

Louisiana

Majestic Hotel
Lake Charles, La.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Delicious Southern Cooking
Rates Reasonable

THE NEW HotelMonteleone
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
European Plan Strictly First Class
600 ROOMS 300 BATHS
Rooms, attached bath, from $2.50
Garage in connection
Also parking grounds

Florida

165 ROOMS 165 BATHS
HOTEL Robert Clay
MIAMI, FLORIDA
In historic Ft. Dallas Park. Downtown. Modern comforts. Steam heat. Rates moderate. JAMES J. HELM, Mgr.

Listed Stock Quotations • **Evidences of Profit Taking Give Market Irregular Appearance** • Commodity and Money Markets

Some Scattered Profit-Taking Well Absorbed

Mining Issues Are Still in Lead as Silver Continues Upward

By Forrest Price

Sort of a helter-skelter market. Stocks went both ways today.

There were established new highs as well as new lows.

It was a pretty active affair, too, 1,300,000 shares changing hands.

The metal issues continued to claim attention. And they were the most erratic of any group.

Foreign bar silver prices in New York shot upward 4 cents an ounce to 81 cents. This caused an early buying rush for the metal stocks.

And there was a lot of profit-taking on the rise. This caused substantial recessions here and there, but profit-taking generally was well absorbed, and there were some good rallies.

Silver King was in urgent demand. Many thousands of shares of this issue changed hands, the stock advancing more than 3 points.

Federal Mining & Smelting went up 12 points to a new high, and the preferred 8 points also to a new high.

Howe Sound was up a point at one time, lost its gain, and was soon selling more than a point under yesterday's closing.

Cerro de Pasco followed the same route. It was up 1½ at one time and then lost more than its gain.

U. S. Smelting rose more than 2 points and then dropped 2 points under yesterday's close. American Smelting gained 2.

A miscellaneous assortment of specialties went both ways. Among the gainers were Eastman Kodak, General Cable preferred, Homestake Mining, Collins & Aikman, Diamond Match, Vulcan, Radio B, Standard Oil of Kansas, Tidewater preferred and Amerada.

Losers included Fairbanks Morse, Celanese, Columbia Carbon and Republic Iron & Steel.

Bonds moved in a more dignified manner. There was some realizing here and there but altogether it was a pretty steady going market. Price changes were unimportant in most groups.

Higher prices prevailed for the leading commodities. Wheat again arrived at the dollar mark at Chicago. The advance in bar silver boosted cotton prices.

The accumulative demand for products turned out by the heavy industries is almost beyond calculation. One estimate made after a study by a group of business men places the total deferred demand at $49,000,000,000.

Buildings and machinery become obsolete after a period of a few years, and must be replaced in the natural order of things. The basic materials entering into the new construction, such as coal, ore, lumber and oil, comprise a very large element of the general industrial picture.

And it all means increased traffic for the railroads.

Deficit of $289,286 Reported for March By New Haven Road

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reports a deficit of $289,286 after charges but before guarantees on separately operated properties for the month of March.

Operating revenue decreased $875,944, or 13.3 per cent under a year ago, freight revenue declining $682,064 and passenger revenue declining $131,900.

Operating expenses were reduced $505,983 compared with last year, notwithstanding increased costs of approximately $175,000 due to increases in wage payments and higher prices for fuel and materials.

March last year showed a net income of $147,306 which was the first month since July, 1933, that the road had reported a net income. Heavy freight movements last year, which did not materialize this year, were largely responsible for the net income of a year ago.

For the first three months of this year, the company reports a net deficit of $1,291,802 or $197,025 more than last year.

Railroads' March Income Below Last Year

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Railroads reporting net operating income for March included:

	1935	1934
B. & O.	513,750	$1,377,556
Southern Railway	1,235,516	1,674,115
D. & H. R. R. Corp	*33,006	358,991
Virginian Railway	587,581	625,462

*Deficit

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Div	Payable	Stock of Record
Thompson Pr pf	$5.25	May 1	Apr. 25
Reduced			
Mid-Cont Petro	15c	June 1	May 6
Resumed			
Greene Cananea	$2	May 20	May 10
Regular			
Am News NY Cp	25c BM	May 15	May 6
Blackstn V G&E 6pf	$3 S	June 1	May 15
Bklyn Un Gas	$1.25 Q	July 1	June 3
Chic June Rys & Un Stk Yds Co	$2.25 Q	July 1	June 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 15
Diamond Match	25c Q	June 1	May 15
Diamond Match ex 20c		June 1	May 15
Do part pf	ex 20c	June 1	May 15
Fall River Gas	50c	May 1	Apr. 27
Grand Un $3 pf	37½c	June 1	May 10
Hacken Wat Co	75c S	June 1	May 15
Do 7% pf A	43¾c Q	June 30	June 17
Kelvinator Corp	12½c Q	July 1	June 5
Lehigh Coal&Nav	25c S	May 31	Apr. 30
Lehigh Pow $6 pf	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 22
MacMillan Co	25c Q	May 15	May 15
Do pf	$1.50 Q	May 8	May 8
Norwalk Tire pf	87½c Q	July 1	June 21
Reading C 1pf	50c Q	June 13	May 23
Rochstr Gas 7pf B	$1.75 Q	June 1	May 10
Do 6% pf C	$1.50 Q	June 1	May 10
Do 6% pf D	$1.50 Q	June 1	May 10
Susque Util 6% pf	$1.50 Q	June 1	May 20
United Gas Imp	25c Q	June 29	May 31
Do $5 pf	$1.25 Q	June 29	May 31
U S Playing Card	25c Q	July 1	June 20
U S Play Card ex	25c	July 1	June 20

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 26	Last Apr. 25
			—Y—					
4¼	2¾	..	Yellow Truck	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
42	34½	..	Yellow Truck pf	60	35½	34¼	34¼	
23¼	18	1†	Young Sp & W	400	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
21⅞	13	..	Youngstown	700	16¼	15½	16¼	16
			—Z—					
2½	1⅜	..	Zenith Radio	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	3	..	Zonite Prod	12100	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	12:15 p.m.	Net Chg
May	11.79	11.85	11.72	11.85	+.15
July	11.82	11.90	11.75	11.89	+.18
October	11.45	11.50	11.38	11.49	+.15
December	11.53	11.58	11.46	11.56	+.13
January	11.57	11.59	11.50	11.56	+.09

Spots 12.25, up 25 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	11.67	11.80	11.65	11.80
July	11.76	11.86	11.73	11.85
October	11.36	11.46	11.34	11.45
December	11.48	11.51	11.42	11.51
January	11.52	11.55	11.46	11.55

Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.52	6.57	6.51	6.54	+.07
July	6.47	6.52	6.47	6.50	+.07
October	6.23	6.27	6.23	6.24	+.05
December	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.19	+.07
January	6.18	6.21	6.18	6.21	+.04

Bank of France

PARIS, April 26 (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes in francs: Gold decreased 351,000,000; sight balances abroad increased 3,000,000; bills discounted at home increased 162,000,000; bills bought abroad unchanged; advances decreased 32,000,000; circulation decreased 432,000,000; current accounts increased 40,000,000; 30-day loans on Government collateral increased 23,000,000. Rate of discount 2½ per cent.

Exchange Membership Sale

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $86,000, on April 23.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	10.15b	10.25	10.15b	10.25	—.03
September	10.56	10.58	10.55	10.60	+.15
December	10.86	10.91	10.86	10.91	+.02

b—Bid.

Wheat Prices Again At Dollar Mark

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—Dollar quotations for wheat in Chicago reappeared late today following a 4-cent bulge of prices at Minneapolis.

For the first time in several weeks, inflation talk came to the front today as a major market factor. Meanwhile, buying for mills and elevators, presumably against enlarged demand for flour, was reported here as responsible to a notabl edegree for soaring of wheat prices at Minneapolis.

Wheat closed strdong, 2⅛-2⅝ above yesterday's finish, May 1.00¼-½, corn ⅞-1⅜ up, May 89-89⅛, oats 1 to 1⅜ advanced, and provisions varying from 2 cents decline to 7 cents gain.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.98¾	1.00⅜	.98⅝	1.00¼	+.02⅛
July	.98	.99¾	.97⅞	.99⅝	+.02m
Sept.	.98½	1.00½	.98⅝	1.00⅜	+.02⅜
Corn					
May	.89¾	.89⅛	.88¾	.89	+.01
July	.83⅞	.84½	.83½	.84⅛	+.01
Sept.	.79	.79⅝	.78⅝	.79½	+⅞
Oats					
May	.50	.50¾	.49¾	.50⅝	+.01
July	.42½	.43⅛	.42½	.43⅛	+.01
Sept.	.39½	.40¼	.39⅛	.40¼	+.01
Rye					
May	.59½	.60⅛	.59⅛	.59¾	+⅞
July	.60⅝	.61⅜	.60⅝	.61⅛	+⅞
Sept.	.62½	.62⅞	.61⅞	.62⅜	+⅝
Barley					
May	.67⅛	.67⅛	.67	.67⅛	+⅛
July	.64	.64	.64	.64	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.89½	.88⅛	.89⅛	+.01⅛
July	.90⅝	.89¼	.90⅝	+.01⅛

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Mixed; profit-taking restrains late rally.

Bonds: Irregular; prime issues improve.

Curb: Steady; specialties higher.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; silver currencies strong.

Cotton: Higher; domestic and foreign trade buying.

Sugar: Quiet; commission house liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; inflation possibilities.

Corn: Higher; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: About steady; quality plain.

Hogs: Weak to 10 lower; top $9.15.

Foreign

London: A fair degree of activity prevailed in the stock exchange today, despite the end of the account. Industrials were a firm feature on good trade reports, gilt-edged securities met with support owing to cheap money, and silver shares strengthened with the prices of that metal. Transatlantic issues were quoted a shade over parity. The market closed steady.

Paris: Business was dull on the Bourse today awaiting the outcome of the Franco-Soviet negotiations. Trading volume was reduced to a minimum. Belgian issues received better support, while all industrial shares were quiet. The closing was dull.

Berlin: The slight improvement in business had no effect on the Boerse today, which closed quietly steady.

Bethlehem Steel Reports Net Loss For Three Months

Amount Not so Large as for First Quarter of Previous Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—The report for the first quarter of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, just made public by Eugene G. Grace, president, shows a net loss of $607,298, after interest, depreciation and other charges, compared with a net loss of $902,044 in the first quarter of last year and a profit of $411,099 in the final quarter of 1934.

Mr. Grace, in an interview, pointed out that although wage rates were higher in the last three-month period than in the corresponding quarter last year, as the increase went into effect April 1, 1934, earnings were also higher. The directors Thursday took no action on dividends on the preferred stock.

The president of the steel company disclosed that the directors are giving consideration to the refunding at lower interest rates of Bethlehem obligations, which total between $50,000,000 and $55,000,000, due in 1936, but they have not settled one way or another what form the refinancing will take.

Mr. Grace said the company's output of steel in the first quarter averaged 39.1 per cent of its capacity, contrasted with 26.2 per cent in the previous quarter and 38.7 per cent in the first quarter of 1934.

Current steel production is approximately 40 per cent, which he thought would maintain throughout the second quarter as he could "see nothing to indicate a pick up or falling off of buying."

He added that the demand from the automobile industry is expected to decrease, but it would be offset by other demands for steel when the $4,880,000,000 works relief fund is spent.

"The estimated value of orders on hand March 31, 1935," Mr. Grace said, "was $57,202,828, as compared with $56,817,681 at the end of the previous quarter and $76,345,878 on March 31, 1934."

The cash position of Bethlehem showed an increase, he announced, as on the past March 31 it was $51,556,000, compared with $50,875,000 at the end of last year.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch.	¼%	¼%	1%
Curb Exch renewal rate	½%	¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	¾%	1¼%
Bar silver	81c	77c	32⅛c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@¼	⅛@¼	⅝@1
4 months	⅛@½	½@⅜	⅜@⅜	⅞@¾
5-6 months	⅜@⅜	1 @⅞	1¼@1	

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	1⅛@⅛
3 mos bills	⅛@⅜	⅜@⅜	⅛
Bar silver	36⅛d	32⅞d	18⅛d
Bar gold	144s 9½d	144s 5d	143s 7d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	2½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	3
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5
Berne	3	Vienna	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.81	$4.83¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.81¼	4.84	8.2397
France—franc	.0660¼	.0659¾	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1694	.1694	.1694
Switz'l'd—franc	.3243	.3237	.3267
Italy—lira	.0826	.0825	.0891
Germany—mark	.4030	.4027	.4033
Holland—florin	.6762	.6755	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2482	.2491	.4537
Norway—krone	.2418	.2427	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2148	.2159	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1367	.1368	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'v'ia—crown	.0418½	.0418½	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0214½	.0214⅛	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2988	.2988	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0441	.0441	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101½	.0101¼	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.6038	.5775	*
Shanghai—dol	.4125	.4025	*
India—rupee	.3635	.3649	.6180
Japan—yen	.2843	.2845	.8440
Java—florin	.6769	.6767	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5650	.5650	.9613
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3211	.3220	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0585	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2330	.2362	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8080	.8080	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9933	.9950	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	April 25	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 20
High	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7
Low	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6
Last	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6

Range since legal devaluation:

High—107.6 Feb. 5, 1934   Low—99.04 April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.37 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 24 was: Receipts, $163,797,691; expenditures, $293,-[illegible] receipts for the month, $25,455,370. Receipts $38,024; balance, $2,024,444,376. Customs receipts for the month, $23,455,370. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,061,306,139; expenditures, $5,734,573,657 (including $2,850,461,317 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,672,567,498; gold assets, $8,760,726,267.

Business and Industry • Commerce and Finance

Banner Month in FHA Building and Modernization Program

American Cotton Shippers Helped By Export Bank

C. E. Stuart Tells of Two Types of Cases—Has Advanced $23,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 26—Discussing the help that the Export-Import Bank had been able to render American cotton shippers in the retention of foreign cotton markets, Charles E. Stuart, executive vice-president of the bank, stated before the annual meeting of the American Cotton Shippers Association here today that out of $30,000,000 bankable proposals submitted to it the bank had approved $23,000,000 of transactions which affected trade with 11 countries in the last eight months.

Two Types of Cases

Mr. Stuart outlined two distinct types of cases where the Export-Import Bank could render assistance to cotton shippers. He said in part:

"(1) We may assist in carrying the risk on exchange where restrictions on transferring money bar any extensive transactions by banks or export houses; (2) in certain markets where we are losing ground to competitive growths because of more liberal credit terms, we may also extend credits in order to meet this competition. This is what we are doing and can continue to do for your trade.

"To supply foreign spinners with working capital is properly a function of the international investment market and not of a bank concentrating on assisting trade. To supply cotton on long terms would be to break down well-established credit policies in respect to a commodity which has a ready cash sale throughout the world. We realize, however, that our primary function is to assist American producers and shippers. And where it is necessary to extend our terms in order to provide for abnormal delays in payments owing to exchange or other restrictions we are prepared to consider that contingency.

Potential Markets Still Large

"In many countries," Mr. Stuart continues, "the maintenance of an adequate supply of American cotton, through credits extended by the Export-Import Bank, would solve the problem and be particularly helpful where competition from other foreign growths offers an ever-increasing impediment to the disposal of American cotton. This is especially the case when the price spread between American cotton and competitive growths has reached a point where the use of these competitive growths is cheaper or where exchange conditions are such that payment for other growths is relatively easier than dollar payment for American cotton.

"The total volume of our foreign trade, both exports and imports, in spite of the depression, is still about 75 per cent of our predepression foreign trade, although in dollars and cents its value has been reduced by approximately 70 per cent. Regardless of the depression and the breakdown of the international exchanges, the potential markets for many of our products are as good as ever.

"It is accordingly a matter of vital importance to exhaust all means, orthodox or otherwise, to retain those markets; a customer once lost is hard to regain.

"It will be cheaper to pay something now to keep the markets we have than to try to buy those markets back two, five, or ten years from now."

Another Decline In Bank Clearances

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Reduced activity in New York and a few other leading centers accounted for another decline in bank clearings last week, as compared with the previous week and the corresponding week last year.

The total for the 22 leading cities as reported by Dun & Bradstreet today was $4,658,605,000, compared with $4,988,768,000 for the like period last year. The decline from the preceding week was $662,598,000.

At New York the clearances amounted to $3,023,161,000, decrease of 12.1 per cent from last year. The aggregate for other centers was $1,635,414,000, an increase of 4.8 per cent.

There were fair gains at Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, San Francisco and Portland.

Chicago clearances amounted to $238,800,000, contrasted with $223,900,000 a year ago.

Debenture Offering For Addressograph Multigraph

A banking group comprised of Estabrook & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Putnam & Co. and Hayden, Miller & Co., are making public offering of a new issue of $2,000,000 coupon serial debentures of the Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation.

These debentures, which are dated April 1, 1935, and which mature in various amounts annually from April 1, 1936, to April 1, 1945, carry coupon rates from 3 per cent for the first maturity, to 5½ per cent for that of April 1, 1945. They are priced at 100 and accrued interest for all maturities.

Commonwealth Southern Earnings for March Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Gross earnings of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and subsidiaries for the month of March amounted to $9,910,420, as compared with $8,863,283 for March, 1934.

After reducting operating expenses, taxes, interest and other fixed charges and provision for retirement reserve (depreciation) there remained a balance available for dividends of $660,562, as compared with $660,356 in March, 1934.

Call for Fertilizer In South Is Heavy

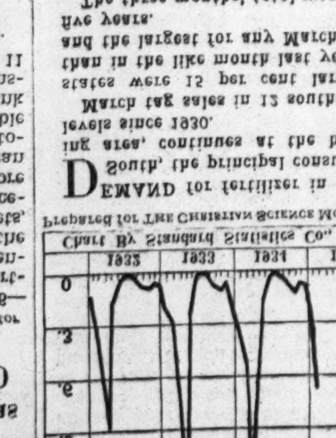


Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DEMAND for fertilizer in the South, the principal consuming area, continues at the best levels since 1930.

March tag sales in 12 southern states were 15 per cent larger than in the like month last year, and the largest for any March in five years.

The three months' total was 15 per cent above that for the corresponding 1934 period.

Sudan Is Picking Good Cotton Crop In 1934-35 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—The Anglo-Egyptian cotton crop for 1934-35 is expected to total about 196,300 bales of 478 pounds each, according to official estimate and received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The estimate for the 1934-35 crop in the Sudan is based on an anticipated average yield of 257 pounds per acre from a planted area of 365,000. Both production and acreage are larger than in 1933-34, but smaller than the record crop of 206,000 bales in 1931-32. The estimated yield for the 1934-35 crop is the highest since 1931-32 when an average of 293 pounds per acre for the entire Sudan was realized.

More than 80 per cent of the cotton grown in the Sudan is of the Egyptian Sakellaridis variety, the crop this year being estimated at 162,000 bales from 251,000 acres. The picking of this crop is now in full swing and will end about the first of May.

The district known as the Gezira is the chief cotton growing area in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, says the Bureau. It has been estimated that 3,000,000 acres could be planted to cotton in that region if water for irrigation were made available. The actual acreage under cotton has never exceeded 203,000 acres and this year amounts to only 182,000 acres with an estimated crop of 136,000 bales. Declining yields in recent years have resulted in a rather serious problem not only for the Sudan Government but also for the operating cotton syndicate and the native grower.

Reserve Balances Soar $218,000,000 To a Record High

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Member bank reserve balances soared $218,000,000 during the week ended April 24, 1935, to a new peak of $4,710,000,000, the condition statement of the Reserve Banks revealed yesterday.

The change, apparently, was brought about by a transfer of deposits, as Treasury cash deposits with the reserve institutions were off $171,000,000 during the week and money in circulation was $53,000,000 less than the week before.

The condition statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended April 24, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,477,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of $27,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

"On April 24 total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,462,000,000, a decrease of $18,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of $53,000,000 in money in circulation and $171,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and an increase of $29,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offset in part by increases of $218,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and $18,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts."

Taxes Factor in Exodus Of South Carolina Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 20—South Carolina is not only not attractive to new textile mills seeking locations, but is "not even holding its own," according to a statement issued by J. K. Breedin, managing director of the Farmers and Taxpayers League, who cited as evidence one large corporation with plants in the State which is building a new mill in South America, and predicted the exodus would continue "unless something is done."

"Unless we do something to prevent it," he continued, "I believe it is not impossible that 10 years from now our Piedmont section will look like an abandoned industrial region."

"One of the enormous elements of cost which industries have to reckon with," concluded Mr. Breedin, "is taxation."

Good Increase In Loans to Brokers

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Loans and securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting banks in New York City amounted to $846,000,000 representing an increase of $100,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ending April 25, 1934, amounted to $786,000,000.

Building of New Homes and Repair Work Up Sharply

Marked Gains Registered in Practically Every Section of Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—March was a banner month in modernization work and new residential construction, according to preliminary reports from leading cities in practically every section of the country, says the Federal Housing Administration.

Six cities went over the half million mark last month in the construction of one to four family dwellings. Atlanta, Ga., with permits for 627 residential structures valued at $2,156,877, against three valued at $9076 in March of last year, led the list.

The others were New York, 332 structures valued at $1,424,300, against 65 valued at $263,250 for the like month last year; Washington, D. C., 145 structures valued at $883,410, against 42 valued at $298,775; Los Angeles, 229 structures valued at $662,818, against 142 valued at $515,543; Detroit, 92 structures valued at $168,800; Philadelphia, 124 structures valued at $508,000, against 97 valued at $387,900.

Many Cities Show Gains

Among other cities which showed startling gains in value of this type of residential construction last month over March, 1934, are the following:

St. Louis, $334,200 against $114,500; Cincinnati, $278,800 against $126,000; Oakland, $218,200 against $46,010; San Francisco, $205,000 against $149,425; San Diego, $168,883 against $60,840; Newton, Mass., $104,500 against $80,000; Austin, Texas, $155,739 against $38,805; Miami, $152,025 against $46,750; Louisville, $147,650 against $12,750; Denver, $116,250 against $73,700; Pittsburgh, $107,300 against $33,000; University City, Mo., $107,000 against $50,000; Dallas, $101,300 against $30,050; Baltimore, $82,000 against $11,000; Tulsa, $60,000 against $45,255; West Hartford, Conn., $60,100 against $22,370.

The same general story of a great upsweep in building activity is told by the reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of building permits for additions, alterations, repairs and installation of equipment, the types of property improvement encouraged under the modernization phase of the Better Housing Program. In this list, however, a few of the larger cities showed a greater volume of modernization work for March, 1934, than for last month.

New York City Leads

New York City was far in the lead with a total of $4,036,209 for last month against $2,481,689 for March, 1934. Los Angeles was second, with $643,783 against $368,668, while Columbus, Ohio, leaped into third place with the surprising volume of $731,201 against $40,815. Washington, D. C., continued the tremendously accelerated pace of the past several months with $617,765 against $186,474.

Among the other cities reporting a volume of more than $100,000 were Chicago, $420,960; Cincinnati, $360,085; Milwaukee, $340,755; Detroit, $325,246; Baltimore, $312,640; San Francisco, $267,341; Boston, $272,635; Philadelphia, $236,339; Providence, $200,010; San Antonio, $182,630; Newark, $157,662; Pittsburgh, $154,077; St. Louis, $147,186; Minneapolis, $136,690; Oakland, $133,367; Cleveland, $126,650; Jacksonville, $123,908; Portland, Ore., $119,385; Seattle, $111,815; Atlanta, $110,712; New Orleans, $110,022; Decatur, Ill., $109,825; Memphis, Tenn., $111,410.

Building Awards Drop During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Engineering construction awards at $21,677,000 as reported by Engineering News-Record are lower for the week, due to low public works awards and the fact that private construction fell below the record volume of recent weeks. The latter, however, continue higher than a year ago, and the present volume of $7,385,000 for private awards is 31 per cent above the average volume for 1934.

Public awards at $13,262,000 are considerably below the average, the report says, the loss being in state and municipal work for which only $10,384,000 went under contract this week. The federal volume of $2,908,000 is a slight increase over last week.

Shawinigan Water Revenue For Quarter Above 1934

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company reports for the first quarter of this year gross revenue of $3,118,975, compared with $2,916,779 for the first three months of 1934. After all expenses and fixed charges, but before depreciation and income tax, surplus for the first quarter amounted to $722,686, compared with $641,016 for the corresponding period last year.

In this connection, it is explained that published figures for the first quarter of 1934 included deduction of $75,000 for interest on capital cost of work under construction.

Arizona Lettuce Sales Stimulating Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Winter lettuce, selling at prices which are almost record-breaking, is pouring hundreds of thousands of dollars into the pockets of Arizona growers and shippers and stimulating employment. Nearly all the lettuce being consumed now in the United States comes from Arizona.

Quotations, f.o.b. shipping points, have been running from $3 to $3.75 a crate of five dozen heads. Whenever lettuce is selling at $1.50 a crate there is a good profit in it.

Overcome Lack of Buying Power By Monetary Means, Says Cassel

Swedish Economist Thinks Banks Can Remedy Shortage by Increasing Lending at Lower Rates and by Purchasing More Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Help which bankers might give toward restoring commodity prices in the interests of world trade, is suggested by Prof. Gustav Cassel, the Scandinavian economist, in the current issue of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, a Swedish monthly financial review.

"It seems to be a common occurrence," Professor Cassel says, "that banks do not follow a change in the situation on the capital market with sufficient promptitude by an adjustment of their rates of interest.

A Monetary Phenomenon

"Should the banks, in the supposed case, maintain their rates of interest at the previous level, these rates would exceed what would correspond to the equilibrium rate of interest. The result will be a repayment of bank loans and thus a shortage in the supply of means of payment. This shortage results in a general fall of prices; in other words, a process of deflation sets in."

Professor Cassel goes on to say that shortage of purchasing power is "invariably," a monetary phenomenon, connected with deflation. "There is nothing," he continues, "in the purely economic mechanism of society that can give rise to a lack of purchasing power. The realization of this fact is of extreme practical value. The consequence will, of course, be that the evil which is popularly designated as 'shortage of purchasing power,' will have to be conquered by monetary measures. A shortage in the supply of means of payment can be overcome only by positive action on the part of the banks with intent to increase that supply. On the other hand, to attempt to remedy 'shortage of purchasing power' with measures of a purely economic character must be regarded as an error.

Must Fight Deflation

"The remedies, nowadays so much recommended, of diminished saving, or of cutting down the profits of companies, or curtailing the reservation of profits, must be regarded as falling wide of the mark, just because they address themselves to economic phenomena, whereas what is really wanted is a remedy for the deflation, which is a monetary disease."

Professor Cassel also says: "It should be particularly observed that any shortage of means of payment, at any rate in theory, can be remedied by the banks by creating additional means of payment, thus by a certain monetary policy. To that end the banks need merely increase their lending or purchase more securities.

"A practical consideration is that such measures will certainly be much more effective if they are taken at once, as soon as occasion arises, and before the disturbances have reached such dimensions that they can be controlled only with the greatest difficulty. If the banks succeed in carrying out such a policy, any remaining disturbances—which will then doubtless have considerably lessened—are of a purely economic character and should be dealt with as such."

The World's Business

Profits in the '20's

THE following exchange of correspondence on the subject of profits in the '20's, about which I have written from time to time, will be of general interest. The first letter is from Mr. George E. Roberts, economist and vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. He took exception to the manner in which I used that authoritative text on the economic phenomena of the 1920's by Dr. F. C. Mills called "Economic Tendencies in the United States," and the inferences I drew from it. My reply follows the extract from his letter.

Mr. Roberts:

"I have a very high opinion of Prof. F. C. Mills and his book, 'Economic Tendencies.' I happen to be on the board of the National Bureau of Economic Research, and along with the other directors had the privilege of reading the manuscript and passing it for publication. I did so with cordial approval for its great merits, although I thought that in some respects it did not quite fully appraise all of the features of the extraordinary period which he was describing.

I made the comment at the time that I thought he should point out the influence of the war upon the developments following 1914 and the highly abnormal character of the postwar boom and subsequent depression. However, at that time the depression had not reached its low point, and the perspective now is better than it was then.

You refer to the "booming '20's," and quote his figures of a gain of 1.4 per cent a year in the wages of factory workers from 1922 to 1929, and (you say) of 16.4 in the annual gain of "property owners." Since you have chosen to give the gains of wage workers in the manufacturing industries, instead of the figures upon the general index of real wages, 2.1 (p. 455), I suggest that you should have used the profits of the same industries and not included others.

I do not find your figures 16.4, but in table 182, p. 482, I find that the average net incomes of all the corporations there classified are reported as having increased at the annual rate of 7.2 per cent, but that the increase for the manufacturing group averaged only 5.3 per cent. In table 191, p. 496, I find figures for the "cash incomes of 102 industrial, utility and railroad corporations," which, including "rights," shows an average annual increase of 16.5. This probably is the figure you intended to give as representing the gains of property owners.

If this is a correct understanding of your figures, I submit that since the average net gain of the manufacturing industries was only 5.3 per cent, it is not a correct statement to represent them as 16.5 per cent. Table 183, p. 484, shows the net incomes of manufacturing corporations over the same period by industrial groups, giving the same average gain, (5.3 per cent) as in table 182, but this table is instructive as showing the wide variations and therefore the risks to be considered along with profits. Note that the gains of the great textile group, the rubber group, lumber, stone, clay, etc., and "all other," are represented for the entire period by the minus sign.

Table 191, p. 496, and the discussion therewith connected introduces the factor of subscription "rights," to new stock issues as an element of stockholders' gain. They are not "earnings," of the corporations in any accounting sense. The earnings have already been described as having had a gain of 5.3 per cent per year, and if the right to subscribe to new stock was worth a premium it was because these gains inspired the hope of good (perhaps increasing) earnings in the future. If a stockholder sold his rights he parted with a share of his interest in the business, and would have a smaller interest thereafter. If he kept his rights it is practically certain that he never has realized that "gain," and if he sold them, equally certain that the buyer lost his total investment, for none of the stock issues of that period are now selling at the issue price. All of the entrancing visions of future profits which danced before the stock market in those years have vanished. They were only pipe dreams. There is no justification for naming such figures today as "profits," of industry.

I call your attention to the conclusion stated by Professor Mills on page 487 that "as regards manufacturing corporations we probably shall be safe in concluding that the average annual rate of increase in net profits between 1922 and 1929 falls between 5.3 per cent as a minimum, and 7.4 per cent as a maximum."

Moreover, these percentage figures are of gains over the base year (100), which was 1922, therefore it makes a difference whether the base year was one of high, low or normal profits. As it happens, 1922 was a year of less than normal profits. In the year 1921 all corporations in the United States showed a deficit, and in 1922 they crept out of the red, but had less than a normal volume of business and less than a normal profit. In 1920 the gross income of all manufacturing corporations, according to Treasury statistics, was $44,211,000,000, in 1921 it fell to $34,422,000,000, in 1922 rose to $38,000,000,000, and in 1923 to $48,000,000,000; hence you see that 1922 was below normal and allowance should be made for this in considering gains therefrom.

Furthermore, Professor Mills's figures for manufacturing corporations include only 2046 corporations, these having been selected as corporations active throughout the period and as a representative sample of different lines. There is reason for believing, however, that they were corporations of more importance than the average of all manufacturing corporations reporting (about 85,000).

* * *

Reply:

You will find my source as to increase in property income on page 555 of "Economic Tendencies in the United States." Mills says "common stockholders gained in real income at a rate of 16.4 per cent a year." It is in the preceding sentence to the mention of the increase in the general index of real wages which you yourself quote.

Apparently the 16.4 per cent includes "rights." Your point that it is not right to include "rights," in any evaluation of real incomes is, of course, valid. In my next piece on the subject I shall certainly take cognizance of it.

Several times in the past I have minimized the importance that many commentators have attached to recent profit tables. I was one of those who took the NRA to task for its recent report on this subject. What I want to see is greater stress attached on the expansion of general income (recovery) flowing from the re-establishment of price equilibrium and less on the artificial redistribution of an adequate general income (reform) in the interests of "forgotten men." I believe, in other words, in a proper division of the egg, but I want to see it well and truly laid.

But when it comes to the minimizing of the income disequilibrium in the '20's (as you minimize it by implication), I must confess that I cannot find any warrant for doing so in Mills. On page 556, he says "stockholders gained at unprecedented rates, as regards both current income and capital values," (my italics). Again in the very last sentence of the book you will note another critical reference to the "marked inequalities of distribution."

The critical reference in Mills's book mentioned above may be appended: "The economic insecurity, the marked inequalities of distribution, the collapse that crowned the expansion, we must learn to avoid. But the period brought also increasing productivity, an expanding volume of production, an advance in the real rewards of the average man—desirable objectives all, under any economic system. A fruitful lesson concerning the attainment of these objectives is to be learned from the experiences of the last decade, if we have the wit to profit by them."

H. B. E.

Court Order Ties Up 4,000,000 Bushels Grain

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—Collateral for $2,769,610 in loans of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation was tied up today under an injunction restraining the corporation's creditors from disposing of it, issued yesterday by Federal Judge William H. Holly.

Requested by Louis T. Sayre, temporary trustee for the firm which went into bankruptcy court Tuesday, the order tied up more than 4,000,000 bushels of grain on which banks held warehouse receipts.

Banks affected by the order included the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company, the First National Bank of Chicago and the Chase National Bank of New York.

The three banks yesterday sold grain futures in the market in an amount equivalent to the collateral they hold, giving them a short position against cash grain which they have been restrained from disposing of.

New York Price For Silver Soars To 81c an Ounce

Rise Follows Earlier Sharp Advances in London and Far Eastern Centers

By the Associated Press

Silver soared again today as the New York price for metal was set at 81 cents an ounce, up 4 cents, following earlier sharp advances in London and Far Eastern silver centers.

By the day's advances throughout the world, attention was focused on Washington, where many expected a further advance in the Treasury's buying figure for domestically produced metal, which, at 77.57 cents an ounce, was well behind international levels.

President Roosevelt was reported in conference with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, and while the subject of their talk was not definitely known, the silver situation was believed to be under review.

Further Rise Expected

The basis of the expectation of a further rise in the Treasury buying figure was the statement of Thursday of Secretary Morgenthau that silver would be acquired until the price reached is $1.29 an ounce, or until the white metal comprises 25 per cent of the total metallic backing of the American currency, as provided in the Silver Purchase Act of June, 1934.

Shares of silver producers in New York and London worked higher, but the soaring rises of recent sessions were absent, as some of the substantial profits of the last few days were realized by traders. In New York advances in silver stocks ranged from fractions to around 2 points. The balance of the market was mildly irregular.

Silver was likewise assigned by some quarters as one of the causes of the better tone in grains at Chicago where wheat got ahead a cent or so a bushel. The passing of the influence of the failure of a large grain house there was also strengthening to sentiment in the grain pits.

Far Eastern and Mexican silver monies pushed vigorously ahead in the New York foreign exchange market. Mexican pesos advanced 3.15 cents to 31.75, Hong Kong dollars were 2.50 cents higher at 62.00 cents, and Shanghai funds rose 1.50 cents to 42.00 cents.

Up 3 Cents in Montreal

Montreal silver futures opened a full 3 cents an ounce higher, the maximum fluctuation permitted under the trading rules of the market there. Prices ranged from [illegible] cents an ounce for May delivery to 81.90 cents for March, 1936, future.

Bombay trading in silver was suspended by unofficial agreement among the brokers as the market sought time to adjust itself to the rapid price rise. Fears of a market crisis were expressed in this great Far Eastern center of silver dealings.

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—The price of silver jumped another 1⅜ pence an ounce today, reaching a quotation of 38⅝ pence an ounce, the highest since October, 1922.

The upward thrust came from speculative orders from local brokers and from China and India.

The pressure of business was so great that the fixing of the price was delayed more than half an hour. Brokers described the tone of the market as "uncertain," after the spectacular rise of today and yesterday. The Thursday rise was 2 1-16 pence.

Good Increase In Freight Loadings

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announces loadings of revenue freight for the week ended April 20 were 610,905 cars, an increase of 23,220 above the preceding week, 18,200 above the corresponding week in 1934 and 114,383 above 1933.

Miscellaneous freight totaled 249,718 cars, an increase of 9978 above the preceding week, 9035 above 1934 and 62,889 above 1933.

Less than carlot merchandise totaled 160,354 cars, a decrease of 905 below the preceding week, 5482 below 1934 and 92 below 1933.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Directors Are Changed

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 26 (AP)—Two directors of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, mentioned in a federal suit against Republic Steel Corporation and Corrigan-McKinney Company resigned from the Sheet and Tube board of directors.

The retiring members are S. Livingston Mather and George T. Bishop, both of Cleveland. The Government's suit, seeking to prevent merger of Republic and Corrigan-McKinney, mention Mather and Bishop as holding directorates in various steel companies. Walter E. Meub, Sheet and Tube vice-president in charge of sales and J. C. Argetsinger, the company's general counsel, were elected by the stockholders to fill the two places.

Guaranty Building & Loan Affairs Brought to an End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 26—Affairs of the defunct Guaranty Building and Loan Association, whose collapse in 1930 wrung losses of $10,000,000 from southern California investors, were wound up recently when Judge George Cosgrave of the United States District Court here accepted the final report of A. N. Kemp and discharged him as receiver.

Previously, assets of the association had been acquired by the Guaranty Liquidating Corporation, so the court action was largely a formality. All but about 3 per cent of the creditors agreed to accept stock in this corporation in settlement of their claims.

Promoted

Martin Withington Clement
Newly Elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad

Clement Officially Assumes Presidency Of Penna. Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 26—Martin W. Clement, until yesterday vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has assumed officially the duties of president, following his election by the board. Mr. Clement has been acting president since last July.

Mr. Clement is the youngest president the big road has ever had and succeeds Gen. W. W. Atterbury, who retired at his own request. Mr. Atterbury placed Mr. Clement in nomination and said that for months Mr. Clement had been assuming most of the responsibility for running the railroad and was fully capable of the position and all that it entailed. Mr. Atterbury further said that he is "unquestionably the ablest railroad executive in the country."

Mr. Clement was born in Sunbury, Penna., and was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1901 as a rodman, later becoming transitman, assistant supervisor, supervisor and division engineer. On June, 1917, he became superintendent of the N. Y. Phila. & Norfolk Railroad. He held a superintendent position under the United States Railroad Administration and upon surrender of the railroads by the Government was appointed superintendent of the Lake Division of the road in March, 1920, later being promoted to general manager of the Central Region, with office at Pittsburgh, Penna.

Mr. Clement was advanced to the newly created position of assistant vice-president in charge of operation, with headquarters at Philadelphia, on Oct. 1, 1925, and on Sept. 16, 1926, he was appointed vice-president in charge of operation. On Oct. 16, 1933, he was appointed vice-president. On April 10, 1929, he was elected a member of the board of directors.

Merchants Protest Move to Stop Loans To Foreign Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—A protest against the resolution prohibiting public or private loans to foreign governments now being sponsored in Congress by Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, is before congressional leaders today from the Merchants' Association here in a message declaring the proposal so "destructive," that if adopted it would "effectually strangle the foreign trade of the country."

The message is in the form of a report signed by Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, as head of the Association's committee on banking and currency. This questions the efficacy of the avowed purpose of the resolution to hamper financing of a European war, describing the suggested policy as "impractical and harmful."

"It would have very serious and harmful effects on the marketing of the products of American farms and factories," the report continues, "and bring about a complete stagnation of our foreign trade, thereby affecting our great shipping, insurance, banking and many kindred lines of endeavor. One certain effect of such legislation would be to throw many thousands of people out of employment all over the country."

Federated Dept. Stores Show Good 1934 Profits

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Federated Department Stores, Inc., owner of the majority of common stock in department stores in Boston, New York and Cincinnati, report a net profit for 1934 of $2,306,447, compared with a 1933 net of $2,776,268, after all charges.

After deduction of dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary companies and net profit applicable to minority interests in common stocks of subsidiaries, the earnings in 1934 were equal to $1.26 a share on 814,283 common shares, compared with a net equal to $1.68 a share on 812,073 shares outstanding in 1933.

Hupp Motor Litigants And Court Come to Agreement

DETROIT, April 26 (AP)—Difficulties over management of the Hupp Motor Car Company came to an end today when litigants met with Federal Judge Edward J. Moinet and agreed on a new board of directors.

The action was expected to be followed by withdrawal of the suit of J. Walter Drake, former chairman of the board, seeking an operating receivership for the company.

Socony-Vacuum Reports Improved Business in 1934

Net of $24,121,297 Equals 76 Cents a Share on Stock Outstanding

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—The annual report of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., for 1934, issued by John A. Brown, chairman of the executive committee of the company, shows improved earnings on a larger volume of business than in 1933.

Consolidated net income for the year 1934, including dividends received from companies not consolidated, was $24,121,297, compared with $22,543,462 in 1933. This was equivalent in 1934 to 76 cents a share on the 31,708,434 shares of capital stock outstanding at the end of the year, compared with 71 cents a share in 1933. This profit was after deduction of $39,690,119 for depreciation, depletion, amortization and intangible drilling costs, and $1,888,231 for self-carried insurance premiums.

Dividends amounting to $18,632,981 were paid during 1934, consisting of four quarterly payments of 15 cents a share.

The average number of employees in the United States during 1934 was 42,114 with a total pay roll for the year of $67,304,088, compared with an average of 36,677 employees and a total pay roll of $60,984,758 in 1933. A large part of the increase was due to the effect for a full year of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Current assets at Dec. 31, 1934, were $238,236,596 and current liabilities were $54,088,125, net working capital being $184,148,471.

Current assets at Dec. 31, 1934, included: cash and marketable securities, $58,630,484; accounts and notes receivable, $48,356,774; inventories of crude oil, refined products, operating materials and supplies, $131,249,337. Of the accounts receivable, $923,020 were loans to employees. There were no loans to directors of the company.

Clarke Continues To Hold Control Of Huge Utility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 26—Due to the fact that the Utilities Power and Light System's annual meeting of stockholders was postponed yesterday until June 26, Harley L. Clarke, Chicago utility leader is still in control of the company. Mr. Clarke is battling with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for control of the $400,000,000 utility.

It is reported that the RFC plans to acquire control of the management, using for that purpose the class B voting stock posted as collateral for a $2,000,000 loan held by the RFC, along with the stock held by the Public Utilities Securities Corporation, control of the board of which had been taken from Mr. Clarke by the governmental agency.

In some financial circles it is believed that the postponement of the Richmond meeting may result in an agreement which will permit control to remain in the management, but at the same time assure the payment in full of the corporation's indebtedness to the RFC.

The RFC-Clark controversy is unusual in that a $2,000,000 loan is the focal point in the control of a huge public utilities system with international ramifications. The system reaches into about 500 cities in England, Scotland and Wales and four Canadian Provinces, as well as several states in the United States.

Electrical Household Appliance Sales Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Production costs and retail prices of many electrical household appliances were reduced to levels never before equaled by the depression decline in raw material and labor costs combined with curtailment of overhead expenses and increases in operating efficiency, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York.

With the improvement in wages and business conditions which has developed since early 1933, the public has been prompted to resume the buying of semiluxuries. As prices of electrical appliances have compared favorably with other items in this category, these lines have been among the principal beneficiaries of the renewed spending.

In these conditions lies the explanation of the sales records established by mechanical refrigerators and washing machines during 1934, as well as the creditable outputs of other appliances. The favorable volumes thus far this year indicate that the force of the constructive tendencies has not yet been diminished. Household electric refrigerator sales for January were 2.7 times those for the like month a year earlier, while unit outputs of washing machines registered year-to-year gains of 10 per cent in January and 6 per cent in February.

The impressive showing of refrigerator manufacturers in January was the result of the earlier commencement of sales drives in a month of normal seasonal inactivity. It cannot be accepted as a criterion of gains likely to be witnessed in the remainder of the year. A continuance of sales at levels above those of 1934, however, is indicated for the majority of appliance lines.

Annuities
H. S. Cushing
ROOM 1316 100 MILK STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Phone Hancock 6200